THE MOUNTAINEER.

"DO WHAT IS RIGHT, LET THE CONSEQUENCE FOLLOW!"

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Poetry.

THE "LONG AGO."

The following which we find floating like a wind-driven waif upon the great sea of American newspaperdom, without name or index of authorship, is certainly one of the most beautiful things we have ever read. It is, indeed, almost matchless in beauty. Who can be the author of it? Does anybody know?—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

Oh, a wonderful stream is the river of Time,
As it runs through the realms of tears,
With a faultless rhythm and a musical rhyme,
And a broad sweep and a surge sublime,
That lends with the ocean of years.

How the winters are drifting like flakes of snow,
And the summers like buds between,
And the year in the sheaf—so they come and they go
On the river's breast, with its ebb and flow,
As it glides through the shadow and sheen.

There's a mystical isle on the river of Time,
Where the softest of airs are playing;
There's a cloudless sky and a tropical clime,
And a song as sweet as a vesper chime,
And the flowers with the roses are staying.

And the name of this isle is the Long Ago,
And we bury our treasures there;
There are bronze of beauty and bosoms of snow—
There are heaps of dust, but we loved them so!
There are trinkets and tresses of hair.

There are fragments of songs that nobody sings,
And a part of an infant's prayer;
There's a lute unswept, and a harp without strings,
There are broken vows and pieces of rings,
And the garment that love used to wear.

There are hands that are waved when the fairy shore
By the mirage is lifted in air;
And we sometimes hear through the turbulent roar
Sweet voices we heard in the days gone before,
When the wind down the river is fair.

Oh! remembered for aye be that blessed isle,
All the days of our life till night—
When the evening comes with its beautiful smile,
And our eyes are closing to slumber awhile,
May our "greenwood" of soul be in sight!

Original Contribution.

CULTIVATION OF MIND.

BY O. PRATT, JR.

To be successful in cultivating the mind the important fact must be acknowledged that books are not indispensable. This must be acknowledged not only in theory but in practice. I will go a step farther and say that books if not judiciously used are great obstacles in the way of intellectual improvement. In the illustration of these propositions, perhaps a better course cannot be pursued than to consider what education really is, and the proper means for obtaining it. The great variety of educational institutions existing at the present day, together with the numerous methods of instruction adopted in the same, evince a corresponding variety in the opinions prevalent respecting education. A young lady just from boarding school, having learned French, Italian, Spanish, German, and music, believes her education to be complete. A young man from college, having become initiated into the mysteries of Greek and Roman mythology, the value of ancient coins, the art of stringing together Latin rhymes, &c., considers himself fully qualified to act well his part in life. These notions although very general are very erroneous. To educate is to draw out the mind, or, in other words, to strengthen, invigorate, develop and render efficient all the mental faculties.

The means of education exist around us. The only thing required is for each individual to make use of them. They are equally within the reach of the great, the small, the rich and the poor. If we neglect to use them we must not be surprised at our ill-advancement. If we apply them properly and perseveringly we shall be sure to derive the benefits we desire. Heaven in the bestowment of its progenitors, always ready to yield her precious gems to the active and persevering, but loth to bestow her gifts upon the indolent. Her great book is open to all, but few there are who search. To visit our open and public halls, to study over important of truths daily displayed with our welfare and happiness—to read it and understand what we read it to learn ourselves in a manner to make the best use of the abilities we enjoy and cultivate our own minds mentally and intellectually. To [illegible] men, learn the ways and [illegible]. Inquire into the causes and effects of every thing you see. Take two men just starting out in the world. Let their capacities be equal. In twenty years what a difference will be observed between them. In conversation one will be languid, stale and commonplace; the other, lively, original and entertaining. The former will probably regret that his own talents are not equal to those of the other, considering him as greatly favored by nature. Well, in the latter observation he may not be so far out of the way, but he forgets that nature makes this difference between them because one has sought her favors and the other has not.

It is obvious from the foregoing that education depends upon the existence of truth, its perception by the mind, and analysis by means of reflection. Truth is the proper food of the mind. To be beneficial this food must be partaken of and digested. If it be partaken of and the process of digestion do not follow, the result will be a partial derangement of the mental economy. This of course must be guarded against. Truth surrounds us. Observation reveals it to the mind. Reflection makes it fully our own and draws from one truth a multitude of others by means of analysis.

As a great variety of useful observations has been made by others which it is not in our power to make, we have recourse to books to obtain that information. Here then books become useful, because they furnish us with facts which we could not obtain otherwise. These facts may be subjected to the same analysis as others with which our own observation has furnished us.

If, then, in cultivating the mind, we make demands upon our own powers of observation and reflection before we have recourse to books, the true plan of education will be pursued. The injudicious use of books consists in making them supply the place of observation and reflection. Who would not laugh if an individual at the theatre were to content himself with reading the programme of a play while the play itself is being performed? yet, this is precisely the condition of the student who is satisfied with a written description of objects in nature, which exist unnoticed before his eyes. In those European institutions which are famous for their more than usual success in the cultivation of mind, it will be found that sensible representations, where practicable, are always used instead of written descriptions. No doubt, they owe their success mainly to this fact.

In mental cultivation, all truths are not equally valuable. Some are great for an object, others do not. The former are worth more than the latter. What does it signify to me that *cheval* is a French word signifying *horse*. I may examine the term *cheval* until I am gray, without benefitting my mind; and the same with other words. Of course, if I am destined to communicate with foreigners, it will be useful to me to acquire a knowledge of their various languages. This knowledge, however, has no tendency in and of itself to develop mind.

There are thousands of ignorant persons who, by having had occasion to travel a great deal, have acquired a knowledge of several modern languages; but no one will pretend that their minds exhibit a superior degree of power. If modern languages, then, do not tend to develop the intellectual faculties, neither can we expect ancient languages to do it. I will acknowledge that they are useful, so far as they reveal to us the thoughts, character, and disposition of the ancients, for these afford food for reflection. All truth, however, is not confined to the ancients. That they excelled in some things, is no doubt true; but that their knowledge of the useful arts surpassed that of the moderns cannot for a moment be admitted.

But, says one: "The acquisition of the ancient languages requires the most unremitting assiduity." "Memory and comparison are called into exercise." "Is not all this beneficial to the mind?" If it is, the disadvantages are so great that they completely overbalance the advantages. In making an estimate of the benefits that it is supposed will be derived from any particular course, the expenditure consequent upon the pursuit of that course must be taken into consideration. If, upon reflection, it is found that the expenditure will exceed the profits, wisdom would certainly teach us not to adopt that course.

Again, if it be found, upon reflection, that the same expenditure in another channel will bring much greater profits, it would, undoubtedly, be wiser to expend in the latter than in the former. Apply these facts to the subject before us. Years are spent in obtaining a knowledge of the ancient languages. Very often the only profit arising therefrom is the ability to talk and write nonsense in Latin and Greek, which would be intolerable in English. The years that have been expended upon these languages, if occupied in the study of man and his various relations, or the study of objects which surround us, would have conferred great wisdom, rendering us capable of being useful to ourselves and our fellow-men. The latter course, then, is the proper one to pursue.

Selections.

MAJOR ANDERSON AND GARRISON.

The N. Y. World's special correspondent gives the following statement of incidents occurring subsequent to the evacuation of Fort Sumter.

Immediately on leaving the Fort, Major Anderson and his gallant command embarked on board the steamer General Clinch, and were transferred to the steamer Isabel, where they remained during Sunday night, the 14th.

On Monday morning, the Isabel steamed out of the harbor and made for the Baltic, which was to transfer the heroes to New York. The correspondent, who was on board the Baltic, says: "one of our quarter-boats went along-side and returned bringing the gallant Major Robert Anderson, accompanied by Lieut. Hall. As the Major ascended the side-ladder, an American flag at our mast-head was unfurled, every head on board uncovered, and over four hundred voices gave him at first, three tremendous cheers, followed by uninterrupted cheering, which lasted for several minutes. The Major, pale but smiling, was conducted by Capt. Hudson to Capt. Fletcher's room where he was seated for a few minutes. His face and form showed plainly the terrible nature of the ordeal from which he had only a few hours since emerged. Deprived of sleep for many hours, fatigued both in body and mind, prostrated by want of food and relaxation, and worn out by battling with an element which raged beyond his control, he looked haggard and ready to drop with sheer exhaustion. After taking a glass of water, he remarked that he was glad to be again standing beneath the flag under which he had so many times fought.

"Said he: 'One of the proudest and happiest thoughts of my life is, that while I have endeavored to do my duty as an officer, I have not taken the life of a fellow-being. All is for the best; God has taken care of us and our flag.'

"Capt. Fletcher ordered the entire command to be put in the first cabin, where they were to be well cared for during the voyage, and he gave explicit orders that everything should be done to make the "heroes of Sumter" comfortable; and soon the boys were arranging their scanty wardrobes in the state-rooms, which for many years have been used only by the merchant princes of the land."

While off Sandy Hook, the Major sent the following dispatch to the War Department:

Steamship Baltic, off Sandy Hook,
April 18, 1861.

Hon. S. Cameron,
Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.:

Sir—Having defended Fort Sumter for thirty-four hours, until the quarters were entirely burned, the main gates destroyed by fire, the gorge wall seriously injured, the magazine surrounded by flames, and its door closed from the effects of the heat, four barrels and three cartridges of powder only being available, and no provisions but pork remaining, I accepted terms of evacuation, offered by General Beauregard, being the same offered by him on the 11th instant, prior to the commencement of hostilities, and marched out of the Fort, Sunday afternoon the 14th inst., with colors flying and drums beating, bringing away company and private property, and saluting my flag with fifty guns.

ROBERT ANDERSON,
Major, First Artillery.

Major Anderson while on board the Baltic, when speaking of the late troubles, expressed himself very cautiously, and did not charge any one with wrong or deceit; but, said he; "I have all the correspondence on both sides in regard to my late post, which, of course, are the property of my government."

The gallant Major and command, arrived at New York shortly, after noon on the 18th. The rejoicings were of a most enthusiastic nature; lusty cheering, the booming of cannon and the pealing of bells, being the order of the day.

Shortly after Major Anderson's arrival, he was waited upon by the staff of the headquarters of the army. He turned over his command to the colonel of the station, who ordered it to Fort Hamilton, that being the quietest and most agreeable post in the neighborhood. In reply to a question as to the conduct of the men, the major said to a gentleman connected with the army:

"Until a man is half starved—half smothered—half poisoned, and on the verge of eternity in this state, he never can know what men I had, or understand the measure of the valor that made surrender the last thought with them."

A RED COAT IN DISGUISE.

At a convivial party, at which Mr. Webster and several distinguished lawyers were present, the conversation happening to turn on the legal profession, Mr. Webster related the following story:

"When I was a young practitioner," said Mr. Webster, "there was but one man at the New Hampshire bar of whom I was afraid, and that was old Barnaby. There were but a few men who dared enter the lists with him. On one occasion Barnaby was employed to defend a suit for a piece of land, brought by a little crabbed, cunning lawyer, named Bruce. Bruce's case was looked on as good as lost, when it was ascertained that Barnaby was retained against him. The suit came on for trial, and Barnaby found that Bruce had worked hard, and left no stone unturned to gain the victory. The testimony for the plaintiff was very strong; and, unless it could be impeached, the case of the defendant was lost.

"The principal witness introduced by the plaintiff wore a red coat. In summing up the evidence, old Barnaby commenced a furious attack upon this witness, pulling his testimony all to pieces, and appealing to the jury if a man who wore a red coat was, under any circumstances, to be believed. (And who is the reader, is astonished Barnaby, Agent of Respondent of our common enemy, who had striven to take from us our liberty, and would not hesitate, now, to deprive my poor client of his land, by making any sort of red-coated statement?"

"During his speech, Bruce was walking up and down the bar, greatly excited, and half convinced that his case was gone—knowing, as he did, the prejudice of the jury against anything British. While, however, Barnaby was gesticulating and leaning forward to the jury in his eloquent appeal, his shirt-bosom slightly opened, and Bruce accidently discovered that Barnaby wore a red under-shirt.

"Bruce's countenance brightened up. Putting both his hands in his coat-pockets, he walked to the bar with great confidence, to the astonishment of his client and all lookers-on. Just as Barnaby concluded, Bruce whispered in his client's ear: 'I've got him; your case is safe!' and, approaching the jury, he commenced his reply to the slaughtering argument of his adversary.

"Bruce gave a regular history of the ancestry of his red-coated witness, proving his patriotism and devotion to his country, and his character for truth and veracity. 'But what, gentlemen of the jury,' broke forth Bruce, in a loud strain of eloquence, while his eyes flashed, 'what are you to expect of a man who stands here to defend a case on no foundation of right or justice whatever; of the man who undertakes to destroy our testimony on the ground that my witness wears a red coat, when, gentlemen of the jury—when—when, gentlemen of the jury,' (here Bruce made a spring, and catching Barnaby by the bosom of the shirt, tore it open, displaying his red flannel,) 'when Mr. Barnaby himself wears a red flannel coat concealed under a blue one?'

"The effect was electrical. Barnaby was beat at his own game, and Bruce gained his case."

THE USES OF PAIN.

Pain is the mediator between mind and body, and ever keeps the former informed as to what should be sought and what avoided for the benefit of the latter.

Pain acts persuasively and imperatively. Persuasively by the numerous little uneasy sensations which are constantly prompting us to action. Imperatively by the agony which causes instant action. For example, if a person has to sit for any length of time, and especially if the seat be hard, he will be noticed constantly to shift his position. This debars him from continuance with the promptings of certain uneasy sensations which tell him that he has been pressing sufficiently long on one portion of the integument. If these promptings were not attended to, inflammation would come on, and pain would then act imperatively, and compel him to move. But supposing pain to be altogether absent, then there would be nothing to prevent us from sitting till our bones came through—an awful state of matters, which does occur in slave ships, where the poor victims are packed for a long time in a sitting posture on the bard decks.

Pain never acts imperatively without a good reason. Its promptings are at first so gentle that they may be often overlooked. Hunger and thirst come on so gradually that they may be endured for some time without suffering. There are many uneasy sensations which are sufficient to produce the desired effect without producing actual pain, such as itching, tickling, pins and needles, &c.; but if a portion of food gets into the windpipe, pain interferes promptly, and imperatively the offending substance is coughed up, and the person rescued from death. If anything hot is lifted by mistake, pain insists upon the hold being immediately relaxed, and thus a useful hand is preserved. The uses of pain may be divided into Preventive, Remedial, and Retributive.

The preventive use of pain is displayed in hundreds of different ways. A strong light, or the long-continued use of the eye, causes sufficient pain to prevent the individual from injuring so important an organ. Disgusting smells have the effect of preventing uncleanliness; they make us avoid unwholesome food, impure drinks, and pestilential atmospheres.

The sense of taste teaches us what not to eat; an instance of the necessity of which, for the prevention of mischief, we here give: An old woman, who was fast failing, gathering a salad for dinner, mixed with it by mistake some monkshood. She and her husband, who also was very old, both partook of the poisonous plant and died a few hours after. From extreme age they had lost their sense of taste, and consequently they did not discover the acrid taste, which was recognized by the young female servant in their employ, and which in her case had the effect of preventing her death. If it were not for the painful sensation of hunger, what would prevent lazy people from leading a life of idleness?

Heat, up to a certain temperature, is pleasant. If it were not for the pain which tells us when it is becoming harmful to the body, what would prevent us from roasting ourselves? People with paralyzed legs have been known to burn themselves to a frightful extent without being aware of it.

Dr. Carpenter gives the case of a drover who went to sleep over a newly-lit lucifer. During the night the part of the bed-work on which one of his feet rested, became red hot and burned it to a cinder, by having been lulled into unconsciousness by the cartaneous cold gas. When he was awoke in the morning, amazement of the drover's foot smoulder, his friend the doctor to be [illegible] to be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE
MOUNTAINEER.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY:
SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1861.

OUR IMMIGRATION.

From latest advices received from Liverpool we learn that the ship MANCHESTER would sail from that port on the 15th of April, carrying three hundred and thirty passengers on their way to Utah. On the 22d of April, five hundred and thirty passengers would embark on the ship UNDERWRITER, and on the 29th of April a much larger number of passengers, all hailing towards our own dear basin, were prepared to venture their fate on the broad Atlantic.

We have heard, but not entirely reliable, that our friend C. V. Spencer is coming home in charge of one of the companies. Be that as it may be, our friends know full well how gladly we can say to those of our old acquaintances, "Home again, home again, from a foreign shore."

A WISE MOVE.

While no genuine lover of peace and sobriety could do otherwise than deplore the evils resulting from the abuses of the privileges given by our City Council to the venders of spirituous liquers, we cannot but admire the course pursued by them recently.

That licenses were abused no one can deny. But the entire closing-up of every source from which the intoxicating beverage might be obtained, so far from curing evils, only aggravate them.

Now they have taken a step in the right direction. Mr. Felt, who is well known as a high-minded honorable gentleman, is entrusted with the disbursing abroad of the much-sought-for article. He deals fair; he deals honestly; and he takes no dishonorable advantage.

City Councils may vote as they please over their oysters and "valley-tan" (intended for vinegar) with a most futile endeavor to suppress the sale of malt-essence. It never has been accomplished, it never can be consummated. We remember in years gone by, hearing a very able and eloquent lecture, from the best man on earth, on the subject. "The tree of the knowledge of good and evil," he said, "was planted that the agency of man might have full sway." "Take away," said he, "from man the temptations to sin, and where can be the virtue of resistance. Leave him to choose the right or the wrong path; give him power to make and control his choice; and punish him when, in broad day light, and wide-awake he eats the forbidden fruit."

Such is the only true, the only safe course to be pursued. They may talk of restrictions as they please. Neither the City Council nor the Territorial Legislature have the power to restrain the human palate. Give free scope to our home-distillers, our home-brewers, and under the true rendition of genuine legislation, punish those who are guilty of the abuses of their privileges.

"ROW AT SALT LAKE."

In the *Territorial Enterprize*, of March 30th, is a short editorial notice of a "Row at Salt Lake." The statement therein made is simply a falsehood. No attack has ever been made upon the office of the Surveyor-general. Col. Stambaugh has till the present moment been highly esteemed by those who know him, and we can safely say that there could not be found in Utah, even among the veriest of her rowdies one who would offer the least insult or offence to the Colonel.

The *Enterprize* will please to say that what they have said is a lie.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

In none of our settlements do we feel more interest than Ogden and its suburbs. There we first saw signs of civilized life in Utah; and there, at the hospitable table of our old friend and fellow-soldier Captain Brown, did we first eat of the fruits of the then desert, but now our dear-loved home. With pleasure we publish the following; knowing its truth by personal observation and well acquainted with the untiring perseverance of the authorities who have charge in that locality:

OGDEN, Weber County,
May 14th, 1861.

EDITOR MOUNTAINEER:—

SIR:—The warm spring weather seems to have opened at last, after many spells of alternate warm and cold. The wheat crops generally look well, and bid fair for a good yield at the next "Harvest Home." The early garden produce appear as welcome guests at the table of the good folks in this section. The corn is being planted with avidity, and "good hope" that it may, next fall, be converted into abundance of fodder, corn, and pork, as food for man and beast.

All nature seems animated with new life; and the people are looking forward with joyful anticipation for "better times" yet. The spirit of improvement is still active; but the means of many are not commensurate with their desires to build up and beautify the waste places. Last season the winter set in before the seventies of this county had an opportunity to finish their "granary;" but they have now commenced in good earnest to complete it this season. They are also making an addition to it. A large upper room is being built, which is to be suitably fitted up, and tastily finished for the purpose of holding quorum meetings in. They also contemplate, at no very distant day, building a Seventies' Hall, on a larger and more magnificent scale, and which they intend shall do honor to their city, and to themselves as minute men and messengers of salvation. Peace and quietness still prevails here, and nothing very extraordinary occurs to disturb the even tenor of our way.

Yours, &c.,
HOPEFUL.

A CONTRAST.—Whatever may be said in our own adopted land, so famous for her liberty and the protection of the rights of her citizens, there is something in the following that tells us of Old England; with all her faults, her aristocracy, and her pomp, we have no right to say that she often dodges the lawful and constitutional protection of her subjects. Governor Pickens is, no doubt, a big man, but he found more than a match in a British Consul:

WASHINGTON, April, 17, 1861.

An Englisman, named Jasper, arrived here this morning from Charleston, S. C. He came by way of Richmond, Va. He reports that he was arrested in Charleston, charged with being the correspondent of the New York *Times*, and that the British Consul interfered and demanded of Governor Pickens his immediate release, on the ground that Jasper was a British subject. The Consul notified Governor Pickens that if the release was not promptly made he should forthwith order the British West India fleet to blockade Charleston, and would demand satisfaction of the United States Government, and his government would release Jasper by force. Governor Pickens immediately apologized to the Consul, and ordered the release of Jasper, and when he left Charleston, Governor Pickens, at the request of the Consul, delivered to Jasper a passport, which he showed in this city this morning.

Jasper states that before the attack on Sumter there was considerable talk about making a demonstration against Washington; that they took the general ground that the North was divided, and had no blood, and that it would be the easiest thing in the world to seize Washington. They, of course, were waiting the action of Virginia to aid them. Jasper says that since the attack on Sumter, to which he was an eye-witness, the evidence that there is no division in the North, but, on the contrary, a united uprising of the whole North and West, and universal expression of indignation and determination to put down the rebellion, must strike them as an awful reality which they did not dream of.

There is little doubt but that the prompt action of the British Consul at Charleston in Jasper's behalf may be taken as evidence of the sympathies of the British government towards the North and against the South.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Great Salt Lake City,
May 17th, 1861.

To the Inhabitants of the Territory of Utah:—

The period of my official appointment, as Governor of this Territory, will expire in the early part of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two. Considerations of a personal nature, demand my immediate return to the States; therefore, in accordance with the provision contained in the third section of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to establish a Territorial Government for Utah," the Hon. Francis H. Wootton, Secretary of the Territory, will assume and discharge all the duties of Governor during my absence.

A. CUMMING.

Local News.

DEPARTURE.—His Excellency Governor A. Cumming left yesterday p.m. for his Georgia home, taking with him and his good lady, the kind feelings and wishes of our citizens.

DEPARTURE FOR THE SOUTH.—At half past 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning last. President Brigham Young left this city on a tour through the Southern settlements of our Territory. He was accompanied by Gen. Wells, Hon. Wilford Woodruff, Hon. John Taylor, Hon. G. A. Smith, Prest. J. Young and many other distinguished citizens. The company stayed at Lake City on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of assisting in the dedication of a large new meeting house recently erected there. On Thursday they spent the evening at Payson, and to-morrow, they will stay at Fillmore City. It is anticipated that the company will be absent from this city from four to six weeks, during which time they intend visiting the cotton district on the Rio Virgin. The inhabitants of southern Utah will doubtless be glad to see and hear President Young again, especially as it it some time since he paid them a visit, and we feel assured that his presence will inspire them with stronger attachment to the UNION. We wish the President and company a pleasant journey, and a speedy and safe return. We regret much, that our business did not permit us to accompany President Young on this interesting tour. Away, far away in that region, are yet to be found, if not already discovered, the richest mines of the world. Silver glitters on the mountain sides, and beckons the explorer to fields of wealth and happiness.

Eastern News.

A SERMON PRAYER.—The Rev. Mr. Watters, in offering up a prayer at the opening of the Wisconsin senate on April 16, put the rebels in about the right place. He is reported to have said: "O Lord! we pray for all sinners, but we fear that the men who are lifting up their puny arms in rebellion against this great government, will be classed in this world and damned in the world to come."

A RIVAL FOR JEFF. DAVIS.—The Paris journals are circulating a story to the effect that some of the Roman Catholics of the Southern States have offered the throne of the new Confederacy to Francis II. of Naples. This would be consolidating slave institutions with a vengeance. —*New York Herald*, April 26.

NEGROES APPLYING FOR OFFICE UNDER MR LINCOLN!—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Express* says: "The number of applicants for minor offices by colored men is perfectly astounding from Massachusetts alone. I am informed that for Postmasters' berths there are on file over two hundred and ten applications."

DECEASED NEWSPAPERS.—The following newspapers have succumbed to the pressure of the times, within the last few months: Alton, Ill. Courier; Portsmouth, Ohio, Daily Tribune; New Orleans Daily Courier; Cleveland National Democrat; Cincinnati Daily Courier; Philadelphia Pennsylvanian; Washington Constitution; Washington Confederation; Nashville Daily News; Memphis Enquirer; New Albany Tribune; St. Louis Bulletin; St. Paul Minnesotan.

WHOLE SOULED.—The New Orleans *Delta*, speaking of the general ardor with which volunteering is there engaged in, says: "To facilitate the organization of the volunteer force sent from this State to Pensacola, the most liberal subscriptions were made by our citizens. The merchants universally accorded to their clerks leave of absence, and the rights of drawing their salaries while they were on military service. Many young men, who had to stay behind, undertook to perform the duty of their absent associates. In some cases, the employers of young men not only granted them leave of absence, but supplied them with equipments, and promised increase of salaries if they should return with good reports of their services.

TRAITORS DENOUNCED!

The following placard was extensively posted about Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 19th:

HEMP!
HEMP!! HEMP!!!
The HEMP COMMITTEE and all those in favor of SUMMARY PUNISHMENT upon
TRAITORS
OR THOSE WHO
Justify or Sympathize with Traitors, will meet at the Committee Rooms,
ON THURSDAY EVENING,
at 8 o'clock,
☞ For the purpose of perfecting the organization and receiving their
QUOTA OF ROPE.
By order of
EXECUTIONER-IN-CHIEF.

THADDEUS HYATT FOR THE UNION.—After the delivery of a lecture on Kansas, by J. R. Ingalls, Esq., in New York, on the 17th ult., Mr. Thaddeus Hyatt being present, was called for by the audience. His brevity being excused on account of ill health. He was greeted with tumultuous applause. He thought that the citizens of New York would be willing to listen to scarcely anything but news bearing on the great war question. Jefferson Davis, whose name stood at the head of the Southern traitors, was the one who caused all the early difficulties in Kansas. It was surprising to him that President Lincoln, in calling upon the Northern States for soldiers, neglected to mention Kansas. He could tell the President that there were men in Kansas who stood right on the Union question. Mr. Holmes, a friend of his, and participator in the battle at Ossawatomie with John Brown—good old man, who he wished was present—(applause and hisses)—had asked Mr. Lincoln's permission to raise a military company to aid in fighting against traitors to the Union. He gave the details of the Ossawatomie battle, and traced to the issue of this contest the victory of freedom over ruffianism in Kansas.

STEPHENS AND THE SOUTH.—A lady resident of Brooklyn, who has been for some time past in Savannah, Ga., arrived in New York on Wednesday, April 24th. She states that, on every hand, throughout the line of her travel homeward, especially south of Virginia, the most active preparations for warlike movements were going on. She was on the same train with Alexander H. Stephens, who addressed the people at every station through Virginia, exhorting them "to arm themselves to protect their wives, families, and homes from the rapine, murder, and incendiary torch of the black republican hordes whom President Lincoln had called upon to subjugate them," and stated that he was then on his way to Richmond, by invitation of the "true sons of the South, to concert measures for prompt and decisive action against Washington, over which I have no doubt the flag of the Southern Confederacy would soon wave in triumph and defiance to the cowardly north." He applauded the action of the Baltimoreans in resisting the "invading Massachusetts marauders."

CENTRAL OVERLAND CALIFORNIA AND PIKE'S PEAK EXPRESS COMPANY.

This well-known and popular Express and Mail Company has just elected its officers for the ensuing year, as will be observed from the following note:

Office of C. O. C. & P. P Express Company, Leavenworth City, Kansas, April 26, 1861.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the C. O.C. & P. P. Ex. Co., held this day the following stockholders were elected as Directors for the ensuing year: B. M. Hughes, B. C. Card, W. B. Waddell, P. T. Able, Wm. H. Russell, Jno. S. Jones and A. Majors, whereupon the Directors organized by the election of B. M. Hughes President, and John W. Russell Secretary and Treasurer.

JNO. W. RUSSELL, Sec'y.

It will be observed that our distinguished fellow-citizen, Gen. Bela M. Hughes, has been chosen President of the Company. No better man could possibly have been elected to preside over the affairs of this magnitude. His enterprise and high character pointed to him as the man for the post. The whole Board are men well and widely known throughout the West.

Gen. Hughes and Mr. W. H. Russell leave our city to-day for the plains and Denver and the Mountains beyond, for the purpose of arranging stations and promoting generally the interests of the Company. They will be absent some weeks on this business.—*St. Joseph Gazette April 30.*

THE CALL ON MISSOURI FOR TROOPS.

THE St Louis Journal of the 18th takes the following stand.

Yesterday and to-day the news columns of the public journals have been filled with tenders of volunteer forces from the Northern States to sustain the Black Republican Government at Washington, amounting to thousands and hundreds of thousands of men. Instead of accepting in the most instance of these valorous demonstrations, Lincoln's Cabinet has determined to make a requisition for troops on all the states now remaining in the Federal Union. This, we doubt not, was intended to sound the depths, and to try the tone and temper of the border slave states. Was ever blindness more blind? Was ever madness more mad? Was ever insolence more insulting? to call upon southern states to aid in butchering the people of other states!

It is the same thing on a larger scale as if a tyrant should call upon a man to thrust the sword into his brother's heart. Here, indeed, we have the finest and most perfect exhibition of Black Republican malignity. Has Mr. Bates, under the advice of the arch-agitator Blair, instructed the cabinet that Missourians will be the pliant tools of Black Republican despotism, and march out to shed the blood of their own brethern? Has it come to this people of Missouri, that by your long adhesion to the idea of the Union, with men who hate and insult you, they arrive at last to the conclusion that you are prepared to be the veriest slaves of despotism, and to aid in the ruin of your own people?

The truth is, dear fellow citizens of Missouri, you have been misled, deceived and betrayed. You have been asleep long enough. This last insult must arouse you out of sleep. Up like men, and put on armor! Let your countrymen hear from you!

It is well to announce here and now, in justice to all, and in friendly warning to all who may differ with us, that so far from furnishing men to support the vile, fanatical faction which has usurped and destroyed the Government, that Missouri will never tolerate the departure from her borders of one single organized military association, to fight under the banners of Black Republicanism; or, if such organized band of men clandestinely escape for that purpose, they will never see their homes again in peace, nor be permitted to dwell again on the soil of Missouri. This declaration is on record. Time alone can demonstrate its truth.

AN IMPORTANT TABLE,

SHOWING the Population of the United States and Territories, according to the Seventh Census, (1850, and the Eight Census, 1860) respectively; also, the Representation for the Thirty-Eighth Congress, and the Losses and Gains in the several States.

STATES.	CENSUS OF 1850.			CENSUS OF 1860.			Reps in 38 Cong.	Loss.	Gain.
	FREE.	SLAVE.	TOTAL.	FREE.	SLAVE.	TOTAL.			
Alabama	428,779	342,844	771,623	529,162	435,132	964,206	6	1	..
Arkansas	162,797	47,100	209,897	324,323	111,104	435,427	3	..	1
California	92,597	.....	92,597	889,015	.....	380,015	3	..	1
Connecticut	370,792	.....	370,792	460,151	.....	460,151	4	..	..
Delaware	80,242	2,290	91,532	110,420	1,798	112,218	1	..	..
Florida	48,135	39,310	87,445	78,626	61,753	140,439	1	..	..
Georgia	524,503	381,682	906,185	595,097	462,230	1,057,337	7	1	..
Illinois	851,470	.....	851,470	1,711,788	.....	1,711,788	18	..	4
Indiana	988,416	.....	988,416	1,350,479	.....	1,350,479	11	..	..
Iowa	192,214	.....	192,214	674,948	.....	674,948	5	..	3
Kansas	.....	.....	.....	107,110	.....	107,110	1	..	..
Kentucky	771,424	210,981	982,405	930,223	225,490	1,155,713	8	2	..
Louisiana	272,958	244,809	517,767	376,913	332,520	709,433	5	..	1
Maine	583,169	.....	583,169	628,276	.....	628,276	5	1	..
Maryland	492,668	90,368	583,034	599,846	87,188	687,034	5	1	..
Massachusetts	994,514	.....	994,514	1,231,065	.....	1,231,065	10	1	..
Mississippi	296,548	309,878	606,626	354,699	436,696	791,395	5	..	..
Missouri	594,622	87,422	682,044	1,058,352	114,965	1,173,317	9	..	2
Michigan	397,654	.....	397,654	749,112	.....	749,112	6	..	2
Minnesota	6,077	.....	6,077	169,922	.....	169,922	1	1	..
New Hampshire	317,976	.....	317,976	326,072	.....	326,072	3	..	..
New Jersey	489,819	236	489,555	672,031	.....	672,031	5	..	..
New York	3,097,394	.....	3,097,394	3,887,542	.....	3,887,542	31	2	..
North Carolina	580,491	288,548	869,039	661,586	331,081	992,667	7	1	..
Ohio	1,980,329	.....	1,980,329	2,339,599	.....	2,339,599	19	3	..
Oregon	13,294	.....	13,294	52,464	.....	52,464	1	..	1
Pennsylvania	2,311,786	.....	2,311,786	2,906,370	.....	2,906,370	25	2	..
Rhode Island	147,545	.....	147,545	174,621	.....	174,621	2	..	..
South Carolina	283,523	384,984	668,507	301,271	402,541	703,812	4	2	..
Tennessee	753,358	239,459	1,002,717	834,063	275,784	1,109,847	8	2	..
Texas	154,431	58,161	112,592	420,651	180,388	601,039	4	..	2
Virginia	949,123	472,528	1,427,661	1,105,196	490,887	1,596,083	11	2	..
Vermont	314,120	.....	314,120	315,116	.....	315,116	2	1	..
Wisconsin	305,391	.....	305,391	775,873	.....	775,873	6	..	2
	19,866,662	3,200,600	23,067,262	27,186,109	3,949,557	31,184,666	233	24	19
TERRITORIES.									
Colorado	.....	.....	.....	34,197	.....	34,197	..	..	..
Dakotah	.....	.....	.....	4,829	.....	4,829	..	..	..
Nebraska	.....	.....	.....	28,832	10	28,842	..	..	..
Nevada	.....	.....	.....	6,857	.....	6,857	..	..	..
New Mexico	61,547	.....	61,547	93,517	24	93,541	..	..	..
Utah	11,354	26	11,380	40,266	29	40,295	..	..	..
Washington	.....	.....	.....	11,578	.....	11,578	..	..	..
Dist. of Columbia	48,000	3,687	51,687	71,895	3,151	75,046	..	..	..
	19,987,563	3,204,313	23,191,876	27,477,080	3,952,801	31,429,881			

The whole number of Representatives is by law fixed at two hundred and thirty-three, who are apportioned among the States respectively, by dividing the number of the free population of the States, to which, in the calculation, three fifths of the slaves is added, by the number two hundred and thirty-three, and the quotient of such division (rejecting all fractions of a unit) shall be the ratio of representation for the States; and if, after such division, any State shall be entitled to a number of Representatives which, added to the number of those then assigned to it, shall exceed the whole number two hundred and thirty-three, such State shall be entitled to one additional Representative for each excess above the whole number two hundred and thirty-three, provided that the whole number of Representatives shall be increased in no greater number than seven, by the addition of one for each State, the population of which, as above ascertained, bears the largest fractional excess over the ratio of representation, and no State shall be deprived of a Representative by reason of the fact that its population is less than the ratio of representation.

Foreign News.

GREAT BRITAIN.

IMPORTED PLAGUE.—A malignant fever had been imported into Liverpool by an Egyptian frigate, and sundry deaths had taken place and given rise to considerable alarm. Prompt remediable measures had been adopted.

The London *Economist* reports that there will be another failure of staple crops this year. The editor thinks that calculation must be made on a "comparatively small breadth" of wheat this season.

The London *Post* of April 5th asserts that the military operations in which Garibaldi will take part, are on the point of commencing, and that the Hungarians and Italians have come to a perfect understanding to make a combined government.

The *Times* says: We are informed that an exchange of notes has taken place between the Marquis d'Azeglie and Lord J. Russell, from which it appears that King Victor Emanuel will hereafter be recognized as King of Italy at the British court.

FRANCE.

Measures are to be taken by the French government for the suppression of all religious associations not already recognized and authorized by law.

The French navy has, by command of the Emperor, been organized into five divisions each divisionto be under the orders fo an admiral, and to have three steel-plated frigates attached to it. One division was about to proceed to Syria, where England is reinforcing her naval force.

Some sensation was created by the announcement that the Emperor was about to review the garrison of Paris. A review at this unusual time was construed by some into a forerunner of a campaign.

ITALY.

There are rumors of reactionary disturbances at Palermo, Messina and Santa Margarita, in Sicily.

Petitions had been sent to the Italian Parliament praying for the recall of Mazzini from exile.

The official *Gazette* announces that a conspiracy has been discovered in Modena and the Romagna, in which some disbanded volunteers from the army of southern Italy are implicated. The object of the conspiracy was to engage in a conflict with the Austrians.

The government of the king has taken precautionary measures.

Garibaldi had addressed an order to his officers residing in Switzerland, calling on them to be ready to assemble at his summons within a fortnight.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS
BY PONY.

THE following news from the East was brought to this city by the "Pony" which arrived on the 11th inst.:

WASHINGTON.

The *Tribune's* special Washington dispatch says, the policy of the Administration henceforth is war, and the Cabinet is now a unit on this policy.

It is stated that the navy yard at Norfolk is to be immediately retaken and rebuilt.

Commissioners from Western Virginia, to-day, assured the President that if they were furnished with arms their portion of the State would be cared for.

A man was arrested at Annapolis on Tuesday, with dispatches from New York, for the President, General Scott and the War Department, which were found open upon him. He will be tried by a court martial.

President Lincoln has issued a proclamation stating that the exigencies of the present time demand immediate and ample measures for the protection of the Constitution and the preservation of the Union by suppressing revolutionary combinations which oppose the laws of the Union; he, therefore, makes another call for more troops. He calls into service for three years, unless sooner discharged, forty-two thousand volunteers, and directs an increase of the regular army by eight regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, one of artillery, and eighteen thousand seamen, for not less than one nor more than three years' service. The plan of enlistment and organization will be submitted to Congress.

The special Washington dispatch to the *Post* says that it is confidently asserted that the government will commence active operations against the Confederate forces on Monday, the 6th.

Washington advices of the 5th are to the effect that this war will be vigorously opened in a few days by demonstrations upon Alexandria and Norfolk. A movement on Hampton the Great was also ordered to take place at once, from Fortress Monroe. Three or four companies were to occupy the Hampton road, with a battery of artillery and cavalry. Reserve Gen. Butler's Troops will then be sent forward as far as Bush river. After that movement was not expected to be made for two days.

The *World's* special correspondent says, the Alexandria custom house and post-office will be taken possession of soon by federal troops.

It is contemplated to suspend all southern mails next week.

A report is current that there had been a collision between two vessels at the mouth of the Potomac, and supplies for Washington, by up country roads, have been cut off by Virginia.

A corps of telegraph operators is being organized to be attached to the army.

The navy department is to charter ten more steamers at New York, five at Philadelphia, and five at Boston, to be added to the navy.

It was reported that all secessionists have been warned to leave Washington.

In obedience to orders from Washington, the Alleghany was towed from Fort McHenry, on the 3d. She will be heavily armed as a guard ship for Annapolis harbor.

NEW YORK.

A New York dispatch of the 4th, says that Superintendent Kennedy has received a letter, stating that there is a thoroughly organized plan to burn New York, Philadelphia and Boston, by cutting off the supplies of water, and then setting fire to various points. The letter also states that men have been stationed at both Boston and Philadelphia for weeks. One hundred and twenty-five men have been sent to New York to carry out their designs; also that, although at first, Jeff. Davis disapproved of such proceedings, since the President's proclamation he favors it. The letter is dated Louisville, and the writer says that he is an enemy, but will not fight with camphene and lucifer matches, for weapons.—Several well known secessionists in New York are closely watched, and considerable credence is placed in the statement, and precautionary measures have been adopted by the police.

It was stated in New York, that the Jersey City Coast Guard had seized two schooners loaded with 3,800 kegs, and 1,100 barrels of powder.

MISSOURI.

A Union demonstration held on the night of the 2d, at Lexington, Mo. was broken up by the secessionists. One Union man was shot, but not very seriously hurt. There was to be a Union meeting there at two o'clock p.m. of the 3d; but it also was suppressed by secessionists. The secession flag now waves in front of the court house.

On the 2nd, the legislature convened in extra session at Jefferson city. Gov. Jackson, in his message, reviews the action of the Northern Confederacy in no very flattering terms, he says: "the action of the President is evidently unconstitutional and illegal, and will only tend to still further alienate the people of the free and slave-holding states in their opinions and sentiments. In confirmation of this opinion it is sufficient to say the power to coerce a state by the Federal Government was proposed in the convention that framed the Constitution, in several different forms, and rejected, and it is an insult to the common sense of the people to assert that a war upon individuals acting under the authority of the State, and by virtue of its commission, or in obedience to its government, is not a war upon the States; the President, it appears, has not only discovered the power in the government to make war upon the States, but has assumed that the Executive department can initiate that war. Neither Washington, Jefferson, nor Jackson ever for a moment imagined that they were clothed with such a despotic power as this."

He recommends that a sufficient sum of money be appropriated to place the State, at the earliest practicable moment, in a complete state of defense.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

A dispatch from Raleigh, North Carolina, says the legislature met on the 2d. The assembly speedily organized a bill calling a convention, to assemble on the 20th. It was passed unanimously. There was no reference of its action to the people. The Southern Confederate flag was flying over the capitol. North Carolina is virtually out of the Union. The Governor has organized a camp of instruction at Raleigh. He says the Northern Government is now concentrating a large force in the district of Columbia ostensibly to protect the seat of Government; but such a force cannot be allowed to remain within the limits of Maryland, or on the border of Virginia, without endangering the liberties of the people of those States, and, if they be conquered and overcome, we will become the next prey to the invaders. Policy, then, as well as a feeling of brotherhood, engendered by a common interest, requires us to exert our energies in the defense of Virginia and Maryland. Every battle fought there, will be a battle fought in behalf of North Carolina; and there our troops should be speedily sent.

The *Post*, special learns on good authority, that the secessionists have planned for a fierce conflict with the Federal troops that may attempt passing through Baltimore.

The Charleston *Courier* says: we learn from a reliable source that President Davis will take command in person as General-in-Chief of the forces gathering in Virginia.

General Pillow has several steamers ready at Memphis. He meditates an immediate attack on Cairo.

It is said that dissensions are frequent in the Confederate camp.

The garrison at Fort Monroe numbers one thousand Massachusetts men, and three hundred regulars. Five hundred Virginians were on the opposite side. The Virginians are erecting a battery at the entrance of Hampton Roads.

Several steamers from Baltimore, to Norfolk, with the mail, were not allowed to land. They landed, instead, at Old Point Comfort. The blockade is evidently being urgently enforced against Virginia.

A New Orleans dispatch of the 2d, states that Col. Van Dorn with eight hundred Texans, captured four hundred Federal troops, under Major Sibley, who were at Indianola and attempted to escape in two sailing vessels.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Panama advices of the 3d, says that an earthquake destroyed the city of Mendoza; eight thousand killed. San Juan was reported destroyed.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC
BY PONY.

[From *News* Extra of May 15]

THE Pony Express, with advices from the east up to the 10th inst., arrived here this afternoon shortly after 3 o'clock. The North was making gigantic preparations for pushing the war into Southern territory, and the border States were, with the exception of Maryland and Kentucky, leaning more and more to the Confederate States.

ST. LOUIS, May 6th, p.m.

A special dispatch to the New York *Herald* says there are now 30,000 troops in Washington, including the Pennsylvania troops, who came through Baltimore. The troops take possession of Alexandria to-morrow. The American flag floats over Havre de Grace.

A *Herald* dispatch says it is currently believed that the President will issue another proclamation to-day, announcing the intention of the Government to repossess the Federal property seized by the rebels, and to deal summarily with all hereafter found resisting its authority. Advanced posts are to be established within a circuit of twenty miles of Washington, extending into Virginia, in order to protect the agricultural districts supplying the capital. The City of Washington is placed under semi-martial law, and Lieut. Edwards appointed provost marshal. The law does not extend to civilians, though close supervision is kept over their movements.

The Virginians boast of having five thousand men at Harper's Ferry, but authentic accounts fix their number at 3,400; a demonstration by the Government on them is momentarily expected, as they are preparing to remove the machinery of the armory to Richmond.

Messengers from Alexandria report that large numbers of people have fled from the city in view of the contemplated attack by the Federal troops. About four hundred Virginia troops arrived on Sunday, coming from the direction of Richmond, but seeing a Federal fleet coming up the Potomac, they retreated towards Harper's Ferry.

The *Herald's* dispatch also says the Maryland committee were told by the President that it was not the intention of the Government to retaliate the attack by Baltimora on Northern troops, but it was determined to assert the right of way through Baltimore at all hazards.

A Fort Smith dispatch of to-day says a General had just arrived from Fort Washita, bringing intelligence from that post up to May 1st. The United States troops, comprising the six companies of cavalry and one of infantry, in all, about six hundred men, were preparing to evacuate the Fort. On Thursday last the Fort was turned over to Governor Harris of the Chickasaw nation. Captain Sturges, and his command from Fort Smith, arrived at Fort Washita on the first inst. The United States troops at Fort Cobb were expected to join those of Washita on their march for Fort Leavenworth.

About one thousand troops of the first military district, Missouri, encamped at Lindell's Grove, near St. Louis, this morning, for the purpose of a review and drill, by order of the Adjutant-General of the State. It was feared there would be trouble between State troops and the United States forces at the arsenal.

ST. LOUIS, May 7th, a.m.

General Scott sent dispatches to General Butler, at Annapolis on Sunday last, giving him three days to take possession of the Relay House, nine miles from Baltimore. General Butler responded that he would have religious services there the same day. He fulfilled his word, for on that day the New York fifth and second, and the Massachusetts eighth regiments arrived at noon at the Relay House, took possession of the telegraph, planted eight howitzers on the viaduct, and invested the place. This gives full command of the road to and from the West. They cut off telegraph communication to Harper's Ferry.

Transit over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is uninterrupted. United States recruiting offices were opened in Baltimore yesterday morning. The stars and stripes also displayed. Three hundred cavalry, well mounted, left Carlisle barracks for York. They said they would go through Baltimore.

In the Pennsylvania legislature, it was proposed that as ex-Senator Mason owned a large property in Pennsylvania, that a commissioner be appointed to investigate; and, whereas, he has been guilty of treason, no conveyance or transfer of the same shall be acknowledged or recorded in the State.

A motion was made to extend the time of suspension of specie payment by the banks, until the next meeting of the legislature in January.

Hon. John A. Dix had accepted the major-generalship of the New York forces, tendered him by Governor Morgan.

The President has appointed Lieut. Nicholson as adjutant and inspector of the marine corps, vice Taylor resigned.

General Scott has published a card, begging citizens unable to spare him, saying that he has no office in his gift, no power to accept volunteer corps, or individuals, and has no time to answer letters. General Harney, in a letter to Col. O'Fallon, of St. Louis, says he will continue in the service of the Government which has bestowed honors on him so long, and will continue its faithful and loyal soldier. He says that secession leads to anarchy, and implores Missouri not to ruin herself and become an instrument to the end she unionists.

Governor Letcher had issued a proclamation, saying that the sovereignty of Virginia has been denied, her territorial rights assailed, her soil threatened by the authorities at Washington, and angry armies employed to subjugate the Southern States against us. It therefore becomes the solemn duty of every citizen of Virginia, to prepare for the impending conflict. In this view, in accordance with the military commander in chief of the forces, I assume command of the military forces of this commonwealth.

as the exigences of the times may demand.

The schooner Charles A Dennis, from Wilmington, N. C., has on board Lieut. De Lovel and fifty men, late of the Fayetteville arsenal. They report that on April 17th, between one thousand and one thousand two hundred North Carolina militia demanded the surrender of the arsenal. It was deemed prudent to comply, as resistance was useless. Lieut. De Lovel and his men were allowed to depart unmolested.

Major Anderson was left, being too sick to be removed. The arsenal contained forty thousand stand of arms.

A Baltimorean had an interview with Gen. Butler, who said that Northern troops must march in safety over the ground where Massachusetts blood was spilled, and if they were attacked from the houses the houses would be blown up.

A special dispatch to the N. Y. *Post* says the steamer R. B. Rainey is to convey a force from Annapolis to retake Smith's Point light-ship. The Rainey has four guns and seventy men on board. She will replace the light-ship removed by the secessionists. A war steamer is now stationed off Fort McHenry, Baltimore, to assist the garrison.

Gov. Olden of New Jersey has accepted the brigade of Hudson county, and Gen. Wright offers his services to the government for an indefinite period.

The *Commercial's* Washington dispatch says that it is expected that Baltimore will be occupied by government troops by Wednesday.

The *Post's* Washington dispatch says large numbers of exiles from Virginia are constantly arriving; also says that Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, will make a speech there, in favor of the Union, in a day or two. It also says that the government is determined to retake Harper's Ferry arsenal, also that official permission is granted for the continuance of passenger and mail service by the steamer between Baltimore and Norfolk.

The *Herald's* special correspondent says —Ellsworth's Zouaves and Rhode Island artillery have been ordered to Alexandria, Annapolis and Baltimore; and twenty-one miles each side of the track of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad has been created a military depot, commanded by General Butler. All of the bridges burned, will be repaired by Wednesday, by workmen aided by the people.

The *Times*, Baltimore correspondent says, all but four companies of militia have been discharged. A member of the police board admits the reception of 2,000 Rifles by the secessionists from Harper's Ferry.

St. Louis, May 7th, p.m.

The Twentieth regiment left New York for Washington to-day via Annapolis.

Senator Bayard, of Delaware, arrived at Philadelphia this morning, having left Wilmington, fearing an assault would be made upon him. He was taken into custody at the depot there, but was discharged by Mayor Henry, there being no charge against him.

The *Tribune's* Washington correspondence to-day states that the government has certain advices that there were between 30,000 and 50,000 troops in the vicinity of Fairfax court house, Virginia, and within two day's march of Richmond. There are at least 70,000 men available, whose desire and expectation is to be soon quartered in Washington.

A gentleman, who was at Gen. Butler's camp this morning, says there is a battery placed on the other side of Patapsco river, which can rake him effectually. He informed Gen. Butler of it, who at once made preparations to take it.

Brigadier-General Locke, commanding the military forces and defenses on the Potomac border of Virginia, says Gen. Ruggles has taken up his quarters at Fredericksburgh.

Gen. Locke is to take a position in front of Washington, in connection with the commanding officer at Harper's Ferry on his left, and thus cover and defend the Potomac border against invasion from the north. He adds that the capitol has never been threatened by Virginia. It is not now threatened. It is beyond and outside the limits of the free and sovereign State of Virginia. The north has not openly and according to the usage of civilized nations, declared war on us, and we make no war on them; but should the soil or the grave of Washington be polluted by the tread of a single man in arms from the north it will cause open war.

The *Herald's* Washington dispatch of the 6th says the forces at the Relay House have been re-inforced to-day, and at an hour and a half's notice, a further re-enforcement of two or three thousand more could be furnished Gen. Butler.

Before the troops from Harper's Ferry could approach near enough to give Gen. Butler battle, they would be harrassed by the Pennsylvania troops now in their vicinity.

The Charleston *Courier* says the collector at that port has been instructed by the Government of the Confederate States to clear private vessels and cargoes until war is declared, and the will of Congress is made known. Gen. Beauregard has left Charleston for Montgomery.

Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, has received a dispatch from the war department, saying that no more additional troops would be required at present, unless enlisting for three years.

St. Louis, May 8th, a.m.

New Orleans dispatches of the 7th, say that over three hundred thousand applications have been made to the State department at Montgomery for letters of marque and reprisal.

In the Confederate Congress, on the 7th, Brooke, of Mississippi presented the ordinance of Virginia, adopting the provisional Constitution; also, resolutions appointing Commissioners to Congress, two of whom, Brokenbourgh and Staples were present. Mr. Rhett moved to go into secret session, and the Virginia Commissioners be invited to remain.

A later dispatch says Virginia had been admitted as a member of the Confederate States Government in secret session; two of her members were sworn in and participated in discussion, and voted on questions. No other business made public.

Montgomery, May 8th.

Curry, of Alabama presented a bill fixing the time for election of Representatives in Congress; also providing for an election of President and vice-President under the permanent Constitution; referred to the Judiciary committee. An act passed, (secrecy removed) recognizes the existence of war with the United States, and concerning letters of marque and reprisal. The preamble recites acts of Lincoln and his proclamation, and the necessity for the Confederate States to accept the war thus commenced by him. The act authorizes granting letters of marque and reprisal on certain conditions. A proviso announced the doctrine that free ships make free goods. Thirty days granted to Federal vessels now at ports of the Confederate States for purposes of lawful commerce, to return to their homes. Five per cent of prizes reserved as a fund for widows and orphans, of those killed on private armed vessels, and support of the wounded.

Nashville, May 7th.

The proceedings of the Tennessee legislature, had just been made public. An ordinance of secession and alliance with the Confederate States passed, subject to a vote of the people on the 8th of June next. A military bill was passed calling for fifty-five thousand troops, and appropriating $2,000,000 unconditionally, and $3,000,000 conditionally.

Louisville, May 7th.

A reliable private dispatch says, Arkansas, yesterday, passed an ordinance of secession by sixty-nine against one.

A special dispatch to the *World*, Washington 7th, says Major Anderson contemplates addressing the people of Kentucky in behalf of the Union. Several army officers who failed to get commissions in the rebel service, on resigning, have asked to be restored. They met with emphatic refusals.

There are sixty thousand stand of arms in the Washington navy yard. The government has already received proffers of two hundred and fifty thousand men from west of the Alleghanies. Arrivals of specie from the North has made money matters easier. No further trouble is anticipated from a lack of funds.

The War Department has informed the Governors of the States which had ordered out their quota of militia under the first proclamation of the President, that it is desirable and preferable that those who have not been marched forward shall be mustered in for three years, under the subsequent proclamation, full instructions on this subject will soon be issued.

New York, May 7th.

Eight companies of sappers and miners have been mustered into service, also five companies of Col. Baker's California regiment.

Col. Hawkin's Zouaves will be mustered into service to-day, and armed with Enfield rifles.

New York and Philadelphia have been made military depots. Troops will be concentrated in these cities to be sent at the least emergency to any point by sea or land.

Baltimore, May 7th. The troops at the Relay House are strengthening their position by throwing up breastworks and digging trenches.

Lieut. Fauntleroy, U. S. navy was arrested at Harper's Ferry, this morning, while en route to Washington.

A Boston dispatch says that the Seventh Massachusetts regiment, on learning that no more troops would be accepted under three years' enlistment, waited on Gov. Andrew and offered their services for the full time.

Chicago, May 7th. Two companies of Minnesota volunteers have been ordered, by the Secretary of War, to Fort Ripley, two to Fort Ridgely and two to Fort Abercrombie to relieve the companies of Second Infantry at those points.

St. Louis, May 8th, p.m.

Washington dispatches, last evening, say Major Anderson has accepted the command of the Kentucky brigade, with the consent of the President.

Montgomery, May, 8.

The Postal Department is ready to take charge of the mails at any moment Congress directs. The office, seal, books, blank notes and clerk force are completed, and no detention to the mails is feared in consequence of any policy which the Lincoln government may adopt.

In Congress a dispatch was received from D. P. Hall, Commissioner from Georgia, announcing that Arkansas had passed, unanimously and unconditionally, the ordinance of secession.

Morton, of Alabama, offered a resolution of inquiry as to the propriety of appointing chaplains in the navy; adopted.

Philadelphia, May 8.

Virginia troops are concentrating in force at Harper's Ferry, evidently intending to resist any attempt by the government to repossess it.

No apprehension is felt by the government of an attack on the forces at Cairo.

Frederick, Maryland, May 8.

The legislature, last evening, voted unanimously against calling a convention.

Indianapolis, May 8.

Col. Wallace's Zouave regiment was presented with two silk flags this afternoon; one by the ladies of Indianapolis, and the other by the ladies of Terrehaute. After the presentation ceremonies, the whole regiment knelt and took the oath to protect the American flag and avenge the wrongs done the Indiana volunteers by Jeff. Davis at the battle of Buena Vista.

Milwaukie, May 8.

The first regiment of Milwaukie volunteers was reviewed to-day.

Rufus King, Minister to Rome, has been appointed Brigadier-General of the State.

Detroit, May 9.

An extra session of the Michigan Legislature met at Lansing, yesterday. The Governor's message recommends that the law of last session providing for raising two regiments, be amended to authorize four more with power to raise ten if needed, to meet every exigency. He favors a loan of not less than $1,000,000 bonds, to be issued in small amounts, in which case he thought the whole would be taken by citizens of that State. He recommended the legislature to enact a law authorizing townships to levy taxes for the support of families of volunteers. He says the national government cannot longer confine itself to the mere defence of the national domain and property. It must strike treason wherever it was found. All the delusive pretences of the rebels about coercion, invasion of states, must be thrown aside, and full right of troops to march at pleasure over every inch of the United States territory must be put beyond question. The states which refused aid at the lawful call of the President are as much guilty of treason as the one which makes actual warfare.

St. Louis, May 9th, p.m.

It is reported that the steamer J. C. Swan, which arrived at this port last night, had on board over one thousand stand of arms, two columbiads, several mortars and howitzers, which were shipped from Baton Rouge, designed for the state troops now encamped here. The boat is reported to have been searched at Cairo, but no arms could be found, they having been packed away in hogsheads and boxes. The arms and other ammunition are said to have been removed from the steamer early this morning, and conveyed to Camp Jackson. The Union men feel somewhat excited about the matter.

Washington, May 8.—A northern general from Richmond reports large numbers of troops are pouring in from the South; nearly one thousand are manufacturing arms. They have provisions enough for two years and plenty of ammunition, except percussion caps. Several persons are now in northern cities trying to get a supply.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says the legislature of North Carolina organized on Wednesday, and a bill calling a convention of the people unanimously passed. An election for delegates will be held on the 13th, and the convention will assemble on the 20th.

The *Herald* says the Confederate troops will be withdrawn from Pensacola and marched North. The Government has positive information that only four thousand men are at Harper's Ferry, and the place can easily be taken by three thousand well armed men and a park of artillery. It is proposed to do it with the co-operation of the Pennsylvania troops on the other side.

The *Times'* dispatch says orders have gone from the War Department to put Cairo in the best military condition.

Jeff. Davis has notified Gov. Letcher of his intention to command the troops. The same informant reiterates the report that five men had taken oath to assassinate Lincoln and Scott.

The *World's* correspondent says the Virginia troops that evacuated Alexandria are back again.

Perrysville, May 8.

Fifteen hundred additional troops arrived from Philadelphia this evening. They include the first regiment of Pennsylvania artillery, Col. Patterson, and Sherman's battery. The whole force is in a complete state of efficiency.

Seven large American flags are now flying at Havre de Grace.

Gen. Harney has been ordered to St. Louis, and Gen. Lane was dispatched some days ago to Kansas on important business connected with the Government. He will have command of a large force and will proceed as soon as possible through the Indian country to Fort Smith, for the purpose of taking that post, and all others belonging to the Government in Missouri and Arkansas. Gen. Lane said, before leaving Washington, that with one thousand men, such as he could bring into the field, he could march successfully through that entire section of the country. Seven hundred men under his command will be composed of the same class that served under Montgomery.

Washington, May 7.

The *Herald's* correspondence says the greatest activity prevails at the War and Navy Departments, perfecting details, encompassing and punishing traitors.

Another committee has been here from Baltimore. They reported to the President that the mob spirit was down, and the loyalists were preparing to welcome the Government troops. There will be at least thirteen regiments raised in Baltimore, of one thousand men each, and be accepted by the Government.

Late Richmond papers announced marching of military companies towards Harper's Ferry. The Kentucky battalion is expected to move thither.

Secretary Chase has ordered the stoppage of all supplies of any kind, for the rebellious States, at Cairo.

At Philadelphia on the 8th, fifty West Point cadets were detained by the police, on the supposition that they were about to join the secessionists. Information had been received that they had purchased arms in New York. The mistake was soon rectified, and they proceeded to Washington, where they will be commissioned as second lieutenants.

Washington, May 8.

A Louisiana regiment arrived at Richmond on Monday.

Fourteen hundred Tennessee troops and a battallion of Alabama troops had reached Lynchburg.

At Norfolk there are about four thousand troops, including two companies of Georgians. The authorities were fortifying Norfolk in all directions; also at Hatteras Inlet, North Carolina.

Montgomery, May 8.

Salute fired here this morning, rejoicing at the tenth star to the constellation.

St. Louis, May 9th, a.m.

Two thousand one hundred volunteers were sworn into the service of the United States yesterday, at the arsenal in this city. It is the intention of the Government to accept the services of 10,000 volunteers from St. Louis and vicinity. That number is now nearly complete. About half of the whole force will serve as a home guard. Some new companies were added to the State forces at Camp Jackson yesterday, making in all about eleven hundred men. Many of the soldiers declare that if the State decides they will resign rather than take up arms against the United States Government. The city is comparatively quiet.

Washington, May 8.

Excitement exists among the soldiers, in consequence of the shooting of one of their number, by a policeman. The wound is probably fatal.

The Virginians are not ready yet for an attack on Washington. Gen. Lee insists that the State line shall not be crossed by the Virginia troops until they are attacked. It is reported that the troops now at Perryville will soon arrive here. It is understood that they will land on the Baltimore side, joining Butler's force at the Relay House, and with troops enough to pass safely through Baltimore.

New York, May 8.

The *Express'* Washington dispatch says—a schooner fully armed was captured off the mouth of the Chesapeake and taken to Annapolis. Two men were captured—the rest escaping in boats.

A gentleman of this city, bearer of dispatches to Washington, reports his conversation with Secretary Seward. He told Mr. Seward of the determined feeling in New York to sustain, and energetic action was expected of the government. Mr. Seward replied that the people should not be disappointed, and he thought they would be well satisfied with what would take place in a few days. This gentleman had also conversed with Postmaster General Blair, who gave him the programme of the government, and thinks it will be effective in quelling the disturbances. Mr. Blair thinks the war will be short, spirited and energetic. Troops will probably be sent to New Orleans.

Congressman Bouligny, from Louisiana, arrived here to-day from New Orleans. He states that four thousand soldiers have left that city for Lynchburg, Va., and that large bodies of troops from other parts are moving in the same direction. He says a strong Union sentiment still exists in New Orleans, but it is kept in complete subjection by the secessionists.

The officially announced determination of the Virginia government to contest the occupation of the right bank of the Potomac, opposite Washington, is expected, by the military authorities here, to result in a battle between the Federal forces and the rebels in close proximity to the capital. Gen. Scott is not quite prepared to advance troops to the other side of the river; but a strong force will, nevertheless, cross the river, and assume and fortify a position near Alexandria, as soon as the necessary preparations are completed. The Richmond authorities are evidently kept well informed as to the plans of Gen. Scott. The military movements directed by themselves last week shows this.

The Quaker City is blockading Cape Henry.

It is said the Virginians are fitting out the steamers Yorktown and Jamestown to run the blockade of James' River, where the Montecello is stationed.

Scouts who arrived from New Orleans report that even the Home Guard has been mustered into service, with directions to prepare speedily for transportation northward. The Mayor has called for a second Home Guard. The men seemed reluctant to enlist. It is supposed, at the farthest, four thousand troops have been raised in New Orleans. All of whom have moved toward Richmond.

Frederick, Md., 9th.

The two companies of volunteers, from Baltimore, for the secession army, about sixty-five men, passed through here about ten o'clock this morning. They marched through protected by Gen Shrive and the Sheriff. The appearance of the men caused deep excitement; there was no outbreak, and their worn and tattered appearance excited ridicule rather than indignation.

St. Louis, 9th.

It is reported that the collector at this port, Mr. Donovan, has received orders, from the Secretary of the Treasury, directing him to examine the manifests of all steamboats destined South, and compare them with their cargoes, and if any arms, munitions, provisions, or other supplies are found aboard, the vessel and cargo are to be confiscated and the owners arrested for treason. The announcement of these orders, on change, to-day has completely stopped all Southern trade, and caused a suspension of shipments South.

St. Louis, May 10th, a.m.

The Legislature is still in secret session at Jefferson City. The military bill introduced last winter, is again before the House, and will probably pass. It requires all male persons from the age of eighteen to fifty to serve the State military, or pay a fine of $150; also to take an oath to support the Constitution and laws of the State, or to be punished for treason.

There is considerable excitement in St. Louis to-day on account of the movements of the Legislature. Over twelve thousand men were now under arms and say that they were prepared to resist to the death any attempt to take the State out of the Union.

Harrisburgh, May 9th.

The House unanimously passed a bill creating a $2,000,000 loan. It raises fifteen regiments beyond both requirements of the Federal Government, making a total of fifty-five regiments. Ninety-two members of the House out of one hundred were present. An act for the immediate relief of the volunteers now in service, passed both Houses to-day, and was signed by the Governor.

The gentleman sent from this State telegraphed that he would be in Harrisburgh to-morrow. He has visited South Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky. He reports twenty-five thousand troops within a radius of fifty miles of Richmond. There were about fifteen thousand troops in Tennessee and Kentucky, whose supposed destination was Cairo.

An officer from the Chambersburgh camp brings the intelligence that on Tuesday morning, the Virginians seized the heights on the Maryland side of the Potomac, and were fortifying them. A number of secession troops, bordering on the thousand men there, and were far outnumbered by the arrival of twelve hundred regulars.

Four companies of cavalry which marched from Carlisle barracks on Monday, passed through Maryland and had reached General Scott's line.

Wheeling, Virginia, May 9th.

To-day was strictly observed as a day of fasting and prayer—all stores and business houses were closed—patriotic sermons were preached in nine out of twelve churches. At the Fourth Street Methodist church, the stars and stripes hung in graceful folds round the pulpit. Rev. Wesley Smith, pastor of that church, delivered a very patriotic address.—He said he would hold no fellowship with traitors. He did not want a secessionist to sit in his church. If there was a traitor in his house he wanted him to leave. The government must be sustained and rebellion put down. He quoted the law of treason and warned rebels of what they might expect.—The Rev. Mr. Dodge, of the Second Presbyterian church, in an eloquent and patriotic address, said—our allegiance was due to the government of the United States. He prayed that God might subdue the passion of the rebels or wipe them from the face of the earth. Rev. Mr. Martin, at the conclusion of his sermon, said—he had a father in Eastern Virginia, whom he dearly beloved, but if he saw him reach out his hand to dishonor the America flag, he would himself strike down the impious hand. One company of volunteers was sworn into the United States service to-day—several more will be sworn to-morrow.

The *Tribune's* correspondent says the government is considering the policy of constructing floating batteries for use on the Mississippi. They will no doubt, in a short time, be contracted for.

The War Department has learned that fifty thousand men are within two day's march of Richmond. Orders have been given by Gen. Scott, for the rapid transportation of forces to Washington.

Washington, May 8th.

Official advices from Pensacola say the ships are amply supplied with everything for six months, and the Fort is in excellent condition and cannot be taken by any force there.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MAY, 1861.

Full Moon 23d. 10h. 40m., a.m.

DAY OF MONTH	DAY OF WEEK	SUN RISES. H.	M.	SUN SETS. H.	M.	SUN FAST. MIN.	SEC.	MOON SETS. H.	M.	MOON'S PLACE.
19	*Sun*	4	39	7	13	3	48	1	36	bowels
20	*Mon.*	4	38	7	14	3	45	2	7	bowels
21	*Tues.*	4	37	7	15	3	42	2	38	reins
22	*Wed*	4	36	7	16	3	38	3	08	reins
23	*Thu.*	4	35	7	17	3	36	rises.		secrets
24	*Fri.*	4	34	7	18	3	33	8	13	secrets
25	*Sat.*	4	34	7	19	3	26	9	22	thighs

Phenomena, &c.

May 20—2½ south 5h 34 m.
May 21—A. Smith born 1773.
May 23—John Smith died 1854.
May 24—☌ ☍ ☿
May 25—Queen Vict. born 1819.

Married:

In this city, on the 11th inst., by Elder James Eardley, Mr. Josiah Eardley, late of Derbyshire, England, and Miss Fanny Robison, late of Franklin County, Pa.

[*Millennial Star* please copy.]

Died:

In this city, on May 11th, of inflamation of the bowels, after an illness of nine days, Susannah, wife of Bishop E. F. Sheets. Deceased was daughter of Samuel and Anna Musser, and was born September 2d, 1827, in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. She lived the life of the righteous.—[*Com.*]

In Grantsville, May 2d, of consumption, Ruth Brower, aged 50 years, 1 month, and 27 days.

In Sanpete County April 19th, Suzanna, wife of Ebenezer G. Cheny, aged 46 years, 7 month, and 5 days.

[Quincy (Ill.) papers please copy.]

In North Kanyon Ward, Davis Co., April 19th, of dropsy, Amanda Malvina, wife of Ira Hatch, aged 18 years.

Advertisements.

WANTED,

At this Office, Hay, wood, wheat, flour, pigs, &c., on subscription.

Estray.

I HAVE in my possession a large White SOW, with black spot under the right ear. The owner is requested to prove property and pay charges. F. J. P. PASCOE,
33-1t. 17th Ward.

$20 REWARD.

STRAYED or Stolen, from J. Allan Range, a BROWN MARE MULE, branded J. Y. on the left shoulder. The above reward will be given on delivery of the mule.
L. I. SMITH.
G. S. L. City, May 16, 1861. 33-3t

CALL AND GET YOUR COW.

I HAVE in my possession a large RED COW, with brockled face, that was taken by mistake from the drove of Mr. Gadbury, while on his way to Carson through Tooele Valley. She is branded O. with a cross through it, on left hip, and with Mr. Gadbury's brand on one of the shoulders. If no other person can establish an undisputed title to the ownership of said cow, the wife of Mr. Gadbury, who, I am informed, still remains in G. S. L. County, can have her by paying for this advertisement.
ELI B. KELSEY.
Tooele City, May 13, 1861. 33-1t

TAKE NOTICE.

WE are in possession of the "PUBLIC MACHINE SHOP," situated about one quarter of a mile west of the "Deseret House," where we expect to make Cast and Wrought Iron Machinery for the public as may be agreed upon.

We want, in exchange, ores, coal, old cast and wrought iron, coal, produce, etc.

Z. W. DERRICK.
NATHAN DAVIS.
33-tf

HOME SPUN.

20th Ward Weaving Factory.

THE Subscriber begs to inform Wool Growers and others that he is prepared to weave wool, cotton, [illegible] Carpets, Blankets, Flannels, &c., on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner. Wool will be received at my house in the 20th Ward, or at the Factory, and returned when manufactured. Wool will also be received at the Factory on Saturday of each week. Terms reasonable.
JOHN HOWARD.
33-3m.

ATTENTION LADIES.

THE undersigned begs leave to state to her lady friends, and the public generally, that she continues the business of

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER.

She has on hand a choice selection of Straw Bonnets.

All kinds of Stitching done to order on Wheeler & Wilson's latest improved Sewing Machine. MRS. HUMES,
Emigration Street, two doors east of
33 3m. Mansion House.

FASHIONABLE TAILORS.

THIRKILL & SPROAT

CONTINUE to do business at the old stand, three doors north of Townsend's Hotel.

A supply of Cloth, suitable for Coats, Pants, and Vests, always on hand.

Buckskin Coats and Pants made to order, either plain or in the most fashionable and artistically embroidered style.

Cutting done. Terms reasonable.

BUCKSKINS and FURS WANTED, for which the highest market price will be given.
33 tf

WHERE IS THE PRODIGAL SON?

The Prodigal Son is requested to call at

GEORGE BADDLEY'S

for his Swine.

ON SUNDAY, the 5th inst., a White SOW, with a few dark spots on her, came into my premises, and also a White BOAR. The latter has but one Ear.

The owners of them will oblige the subscriber by coming forward, proving property, paying charges, and taking them away. And those who have sent their pigs to the kanyons will do well to look after them in future, as they are a perpetual annoyance to the inhabitants of the Tenth Ward.
33-3t

WOOL CARDING.

THE Subscriber hereby informs the public that he has removed his three Carding Machines from the Sugar Works: one to Provo, in care of Br. Norton; one to Cache Valley, and one to Cub Creek, just above his residence.

The machine on City Creek is now ready for operation, and is in charge of Br. Theodore Curtis, who is an experienced carder, and one who it is expected will attend promptly to his business and give satisfaction to all reasonable persons, carding each lot of wool in its turn.

Terms:—Twelve and a half cents Cash, or one-sixth of the wool.

B. YOUNG.

N.B.—No wool will be received nor rolls delivered on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday. 32-4t

STRAYED,

FROM Kanyon Creek range, on the 13th of April, a small dark-red COW, 4 years old, a little white under the belly, white bush on tail, small white spot under left fore leg small horns, turned up a little at the points. Branded H. I. on left hip, rather illegible; also a brand on right hip.

Whoever will deliver said Cow, or give information relative to her, will be suitably rewarded by ISAAC HUNT.
32 2t. 8th Ward House.

REMOVAL.

C. TRAVELLER,

Chair and Cabinet Manufacturer, Main Street, one door north of the Pony Express,

BEGS to inform his friends and the inhabitants of the Territory, that he has commenced business as above, and hopes by strict attention to all orders, to merit a share of their patronage and support. C. T. will have all kinds of Furniture on hand. Coffins made on the shortest notice. 32 3t

LAST NOTICE!

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Dr. William France, late of G. S. L. City, deceased, are hereby notified that, unless they call on the subscriber and settle the same without delay, suits will be instituted against them, and costs added, as the affairs of said estate must be settled up forthwith.

W. I. APPLEBY.
G. S. L. City, April 30, 1861. Administrator of said estate.

N. B. Good wheat, flour, hams, pork, butter, eggs, cheese, etc., will be received and the highest market price allowed for the same, in payment of said debts. 32-3t

TAKE NOTICE AND SAVE COSTS.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of A. W. Babbitt, late of G. S. L. City, deceased, either on bond, note or book account, are requested to call on the subscriber, and settle the same immediately; otherwise, legal proceedings will be instituted and costs added, as promises not fulfilled will never settle up said estate, which must be done. And as there are several promissory notes in my possession, belonging to said estate, given by certain individuals, who may they have paid the same, all such persons are requested to produce their vouchers or satisfactory evidence of the same to the subscriber forthwith.

W. I. APPLEBY.
Administrator of the estate of A. W. Babbitt.
G. S. L. City, April 20, 1861. 32-3t

STRAY.

I HAVE in my possession a brindle STEER, supposed to be three years old; low horns. No marks visible. The owner is requested to prove property, and pay charges.

JOHN J. TANNER.
April 29, 1861. 31-2t South Cottonwood.

NOTICE.

ENDORSED "PROPOSALS FOR HAY AND OATS," will be received by the undersigned at his Office, until 10 o'clock on the morning of the 5th of June, proximo, for supplying the Subsistence Department with

200 TONS OF FINE HAY,

AND

1500 Bushels of Oats,

to be of a good, sound, merchantable quality, and delivered at the Commissary Corral on or before the 1st of October next.

JOHN GREEN.
1st-lt. 2d Dragoons, Act Com. Sub.

Office of the Art. Com. Sub Department of Utah,
Fort Crittenden, U. T., May 7th, 1861. 32 4t

SEALED PROPOSALS,

ENDORSED "PROPOSALS FOR FUEL," will be received by the undersigned at his Office, until 10 o'clock, on the morning of the 20th of May proximo, for supplying the post with

2,200 Cords of Cedar Wood

AND

2,000 CORDS OF PINE WOOD.

To be of a good, sound and merchantable quality, to measure 128 cubic feet to the cord.

2000 cords to be delivered on or before the 30th day of September next, and the balance by the 30th of November following.

Proposals will be received for one half, or for the whole amount required, at the option of the bidder.

E. E. CLARY,
A. Q. M.
Office Quartermaster's Department, Fort Crittenden, U. T.
April 29, 1861. 31-3t

TIMELY ARRIVAL.

First Train of New Goods.

THE undersigned take pleasure in informing the Public that their MULE TRAIN has arrived, loaded with a

CHOICE SELECTION
OF

STAPLE GOODS,

Specially adapted to the wants of this market and consisting in part of

TEA,

Of the best brands,

COFFEE, SUGAR, TOBACCO,

BRASS KETTLES, WINDOW GLASS, ROPE, NAILS, PAINTS,

FIELD'S OYSTERS, HAVANNA CIGARS,

And other articles too numerous to mention, but well adapted to the necessities of this community.

Our entire stock of Goods will be sold at the

Lowest Possible Figures for Cash.

Grain, Butter and Eggs will be taken in Exchange.

J. CALISHER & CO.,
East side Main Street.

REMOVAL.

J. CALISHER & CO. have moved into that beautifully-renovated Store one door north of their old stand, next to Nixon's. 30-tf

Useful Knowledge.—Dress-Making Made Easy.

LESSONS in Cutting Ladies' & Children's DRESSES will be given by Mrs ELIZABETH TUFTS, Emigration Street, 8th Ward.

This admirable system of Dress Cutting has received the patronage of several thousand families in the principal cities of the East, and has invariable given perfect satisfaction.

The system is entirely new, and arranged with the greatest precision to "fit all sizes" and forms.

Ladies who are unused to any thing of the kind, can, with the aid of this "art," fit themselves with the utmost ease and accuracy. To those engaged in the business of Dress making, it is of the utmost importance. Unlike all other modes, it gives a perfect fit on the shoulder. Almost any person can learn in a few days to fit themselves or others, in any style desirable.

All are kindly invited to call and see, then judge. Cutting patterns, linings and dresses, warranted a perfect fit. Embroidery stamped.

Miss Tufts respectfully returns thanks to her friends and the public generally for past favors, and solicits a continuance of their patronage. She has a large assortment of select patterns, and is frequently making new patterns for any style desirable for coat or vest work; also fine French embroidery. Braiding, Chain-stitch, Flemish, &c., done to order. 31-tf

PONY EXPRESS AND MAIL.

LETTERS rates by PONY are now reduced to TWO DOLLARS per half ounce each way.

PONY Express leaves SAN FRANCISCO on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 4 p.m., is due in Salt Lake City in four days, and St. Joseph in ten days.

Leaves St. Joseph on Sundays and Thursdays at 8 a.m. arriving in Salt Lake City on Saturdays and Wednesdays six days, and San Francisco in ten days.

MAIL COACHES leave Salt Lake City every Friday at 8 a.m. until 21st June, for St. Joseph, Mo. Passage $175. After which Coaches will pass daily on new contract, and carry passengers at reduced rates.

LIVINGSTON, BELL & Co.,
30 4t Agents.

Black! very Black!!

D. DUNCANSON wishes most respectfully to notify the Public that he manufactures a superior article of BLACKING. Ten cents a cake. Produce taken in exchange. Cash taken at par.

Encourage Home Manufactures.

Manufactory 15 n Ward, 1st South Street. 33-tf

HURRAH FOR PAYSON!

WANTED, 1000 BEEF HIDES, also FISH OIL, TALLOW and LARD.

Good pay and a liberal price will be given for the above by

W. DOUGLASS,
8 gs of the Liberty Pole,
30-6m Payson, Utah Co.

STAMPING FOR EMBROIDERY.

PATTERNS for Needle-work stamped upon Ladies' Skirts, Children's Pantalettes, and Infant's Clothing, of all styles and patterns, done with neatness and dispatch.

A choice variety of patterns on hand, and new styles constantly preparing. Price only 15 cents per yard.

Also, Rings, Pistols, Spoons, Jewelry, &c., Engraved.

Horn and Hoof Brands cut in, the best style, cheap.

Cash, store-orders, grain, &c., received for pay.

HENRY DEVOE,
7th Ward, one door west of Main Street, in Tuft
32 3t. Street, south of Emigration.

HATTING.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to the public that he has re-opened the above business at his old stand in the 17th Ward, G. S. L. City, one block south of Temple Block.

WANTED,

All kinds of furs, for which a liberal price will be paid; also Factory cloth, lamb's wool, fire wood, &c.
1-tf JOSEPH L. HEYWOOD.

WEST AND HARRISON,

Manufacturers of Leather, Boots, Shoes, Harness, Saddles, &c., Cedar City.

THEY are prepared to fill orders in their line at short notice. Produce, Hides and Oil taken in exchange. A liberal price paid for Hides in the articles manufactured in their establishment or in store pay. 30-6m

Water-Power Blasted Rock of the Lime Kilns, by the St. Geo.

I WISH to inform the public that I am prepared to put up a Steam-mill to rip up lumber according to order, from 400 feet to one inch thick, at the rate of $1 per hour. Also, a job done for sawing out anything required for chair-backs, &c., together with a good turning lathe for all kinds of turning.

I want immediately 2000 feet of Cottonwood plank; 1000 feet of pine lath White Pine lumber; and 2000 feet of inch stuff.

Bedsteads, chairs, children's carriages, bureaus, tables, and all other kinds of furniture always on hand, to order.

12th Ward, half a block south of Eagle Co. 33-tf Store, on Main Road.

Poetry.

A SONG FOR THE TIMES.

BY WILLIAM B. SIPES.

Axes to grind! Axes to grind!
Thick as leaves on the autumn wind
Are rushing "patriots" with axes to grind!
The Goths from the North, and the Vandals, too,
And Southern patriots not a few!
From the East, where the fisherman braves the tide—
From the West, where the prairies are rich and wide,
Come hungry statesman and starving hind,
Swelling the chorus, *Axes to grind!*

Axes to grind! Axes to grind!
On every side the burthen we find!
Men whose locks are hoary and thin—
Men whose hearts are shrouded in sin—
Men whose services never were known—
Men whose trumpets are loudly blown—
Men of wisdom and silly fools—
Men who are leaders, and men who are tools:
Like ravenous wolves with hunger blind,
Are shouting the chorus, *Axes to grind!*

Axes to grind! Axes to grind!
No hope for the laggard who falls behind!
Tumbling, scrambling, swearing, and all,
For the dirty crumbs that grudgingly fall
From the Government table where "Old Abe" sits,
Losing his patience and losing his wits.
And slowly the public stone goes round,
Marking the time of the doleful sound;
While its wasting fragments fly here and there,
And its withering sparks shed a lurid glare—
Wearing the life of a nation away,
As the rushing stream wears the yielding clay.
The glittering baits of the treasury gleam
On the anxious, noisy, rushing stream,
That comes as the leaves on the autumn wind,
Swelling the chorus, *Axes to grind!*

Axes to grind! Axes to grind!
The nation in this her dirge shall find!
When Rome, in her glory, forgot her truth,
And a lust for office filled her youth—
When her leaders hungered for every drib
That could be filched from the "public crib"—
She tottered and fell in sad decay,
And her power forever passed away!
So will it be with our own loved land,
In her history young—in her majesty grand!
Her virtue wasted—her honesty fled—
Her patriots fallen—her glory dead!
She'll fall as the leaves in the autumn wind,
Her requiem heard in *Axes to grind!*

Gleanings.

WHAT'S IN A TEXT.—A Methodist preacher, after reading his text at a camp-meeting, told the congregation to take no trouble to remember it. He had chosen it merely because it was customary to do so, and felt assured that however much he might attempt to stick to it, if the text had the small-pox, his sermon would not catch it.

TO PREVENT TOOLS FROM RUSTING.—Thousands of dollars are lost each year by the rusting of plows, hoes, shovels, &c. Some of this might be prevented by an application of lard and resin to all steel or iron implements. Take three times as much weight of lard as resin, and melt them together. This can be applied with a brush or cloth, to all surfaces in danger of rusting, and they can be easily kept bright. If tools are to be laid away for the winter, give them a coating of this, and you will be well repaid. It can be kept for a long time, and should be always at hand ready for use.

DISPUTED TITLE OF PIGS.—The *American Courier* reported a case of disputed title of pigs, and gives the following examination of a deaf witness: Lawyer. Do you know plaintiff's pigs? Witness. Eh? (very loud.) L. (raising his voice,) Do you know plaintiff's pigs? W. Yes. L. How long have you known them? W. Eh? L. (still louder,) How long have you known them? W. Fed 'em all spring. L. Were they all about a size? W. Eh? L. (rises on his feet petulantly, and shakes his forefinger, at the conclusion of each word, at the witness,) Were—they—all—of—a—size? W. Some ov 'em were, and some ov 'em wern't.

COURTING INCIDENT.—An old farmer who had two handsome daughters, would not permit them to keep the company of young men. After the old man had retired to rest, the girls would hang a sheet out of the window, and each beau, with the assistance of his lady, who tugged lustily above, would thus gain an entrance. It so happened that one evening the girls hung out the sheet too early; and the old gentleman spying the article could not conjecture the meaning of it. So he caught hold and endeavored to pull it down. The girls, supposing it to be one of their fellows, began hoisting, and did not discover the mistake until the old man's head met even with the window-sill, when one of them exclaimed: "Oh, Lord, it's dad!" and letting the sheet go, down came the old gentleman to the ground, dislocating his shoulder. Withdrawing all opposition to their keeping company, he was soon a father-in-law.

VALUE OF AN EXPLANATION.—A certain king, it is said, sent to another king, saying, "Send me a blue pig with a black tail, or else—" The other, in high dudgeon at the presumed insult, replied, "I have not got one, and if I had—" On which weighty cause they went to war for many years. After a satiety of glories and miseries, they finally bethought them that, as their armies and resources were exhausted, and their kingdoms mutually laid waste, it might be well enough to consult about the preliminaries of peace; but before this could be concluded, a diplomatic explanation was first needed of the insulting language which had formed the ground of the quarrel. "What could you mean," asked the second king of the first, "by saying 'Send me a blue pig with a black tail, or else—?' "Why," said the other, "I meant a blue pig with a black tail, or else some other color. But," retorted he, "what could you mean by saying 'I have not got one, and if I had—!' "Why, of course, if I had—I should have sent it!" an explanation which was entirely satisfactory, and peace was concluded accordingly.

LEAGTH OF DAYS.—At Berlin and London, the longest day has sixteen and a half hours. At Stockholm and Upsal, the longest has eighteen and a half hours and the shortest five and a half. At Hamburg, Dantzic and Stettin, the longest day has seventeen hours, and the shortest seven. At St. Petersburg and Tobolsk, the longest has nineteen and the shortest five hours. At Torneo, in Finland, the longest day has twenty-one hours and a half, and the shortest two and a half. At Wadorbus, in Norway, the day lasts from the 21st of May to the 22d of July, without interruption; and in Spitzbergen, the longest lasts three months and a half.

SCIENTIFIC WARFARE.—It should in these days of sanguinary portent, afford some little consolation to know that the killing of a combatant in battle is averse to the "true art" of war, as we learn from Col. Peard, "Garibaldi's Englishman," who is reported to have said of rifle shooting in war—Mind, if ever you go rifle shooting, use your rifle in a scientific manner. Recollect always not to kill your man but to wound him; then it takes two men to carry him off, and those two men never by any chance come back the same day. With a double-barreled rifle, therefore, you may get rid of six men at each discharge."

KEEP YOUR CHARACTER UNSPOTTED.—Money is a good thing, especially in these hard times, but there is something a thousandfold more valuable. It is character—the consciousness of a pure and honorable life. This it should be a man's first aim to preserve at any cost. In such times of commercial distress, while some are proved and found wanting, others come forth tried as by fire. Here and there one comes out of the furnace far more of a man than before. Amid the wreck of his fortune he stands erect—a noble specimen of true manhood. We have occasionally witnessed an example of courage in such a crisis, of moral intrepidity, that deserved all honor. Let it be the aim of every business man, above all things else, to keep this purity unstained. This is his best possession—this is a capital which can never be taken from him—this is the richest inheritance which he can leave to his children.

THE JUDGMENT-DAY.—"My friend, are you not aware that you are doing wrong; that you are violating the teachings of the Bible by playing your fiddle to-day!" "Well, I dun' no," says Joe. "Then let me inform you, my friend, that you will be called to account for this violation of the ordinance of the Bible at the day of judgment." Joe (excitedly) "Hold on there, parson, you have hit on the very thing I want to ask you about. I want to know, is there but one day of judgment?" "No, my friend, there is to be but one day when all men are to be judged according to the deeds done in the body." Joe (resuming his favorite pastime): "Well, old hoss, you can pass on. I am safe enough if there ain't but one day of judgment, for there's an old cock-eyed judge, for the county court in these parts, who has the brown critters, and will die just afore me, and I'm ready to swear his case will take up that day, sure." The parson, of course, passed on.

Varieties.

THE memory should be a store-house, not a lumber room.

He that can keep his temper is better than he that can keep a carriage.

It is a glorious thing to resist temptations, but it is a safe thing to avoid them.

The injustice from which a man has most to fear is his own.

Black swans and wise lovers are great rarities in the world.

A good cause is more injured by a weak defense than by a strong attack.

No man has a right to do as he pleases, except when he pleases to do right.

More persons are admired and envied from being unknown than from being known.

Can you name the greatest corn growers in Europe and America? Yes—tight boots.

Books are embalmed minds. Fame is a flower upon a dead man's heart.

If motives were always visible, men would often blush for their most brilliant actions.

Husband—"Mary, my love, this apple dumpling is not half done." Wife—"Well, finish it, then, my dear."

As riches and favor forsake a man we discover him to be a fool; but nobody can find it out in his prosperity.

Mrs. Partington says she was much elucidated last Sunday on hearing a fine concourse on the parody of the prodigious son.

It would be hard to convince the magnetic needle that a loadstone is not the most diverting thing in the world.

It will afford sweeter happiness, in the hour of death, to have wiped one tear from the cheek of sorrow, than to have ruled an empire.

A NEW DEFINITION.—Some malicious persons assert that the letters M. D., which are placed after physicians' names, signify "Money Down."

Landor, the author, having dropped his spectacles, which were picked up by a young American lady, he exclaimed, "Ah, this is not the first time you have caught my eyes!"

Envy never forgives superiority. He of whom all speak well, has usually no talent to excite envy or make enemies. He who is most abused in the world is generally one of its benefactors.

The wisest man may be wiser to-day than he was yesterday, and to-morrow than he is to-day. Total freedom from change would imply total freedom from error, but this is the prerogative of omniscience alone.

An old rough clergyman, once took for his text, that passage of the Psalms—"I said in my haste, all men are liars." Looking up, apparently as he said, "You said in your haste, David, did you? Well, if you had been here, you might have said it after mature reflection."

A man was declaiming on board of a steamboat in defence of slavery, and was asked by a philanthropist what he would think of slavery if it sold the husband to Maryland and the wife to Louisiana. "Why, then," said he, "I think best of it. I wish in my very heart they'd sell my wife five hundred miles off. Sir, a pro-slavery man forever!"

A Tale.

THE POISONED ALMOND.

THE vaunting hosts of England had fled, smitten and shattered, from the fatal rifles of the Americans, blazing under the eagle eye of the immortal Jackson, and the glad tidings had leaped from the red field of battle to the anxious hearts of the citizens of New Orleans; and as night came down upon the rescued city, the glare of huge bonfires, the flashing of dancing torches and the glimmer of innumerable lamps, with jubilant shouts, cries and exultant laughter, that met eye and ear, at every turn, betokened the victor's triumph. The humble house of the artizan and the proud mansion of the rich alike shone with light, and resounded with sounds of joy. But no home was so gay and resplendent as that of the wealthy and hospitable Robert Dainemert, whose twinborn sons had that day, and ever since the landing of the foe, been foremost in the battle, and who were now fresh from victory to see their only sister wedded to William Avern, a young and distinguished Captain of the Tennessee Rifles. Long before Packenham gave the bandit watchword to his soldiers—"Booty and Beauty," William Avern and Clara Dainemert had pledged their vows and their loves; having gained the consent of Gen. Robert, the day that should see them united had been fixed upon, and that day was the 8th of January, though, when the day was appointed, no one dreamed that it was to be a day of battle. Honored and unscathed the young Tennessean had ridden from the field as the enemy turned in defeat and dismay, and with old white-haired Dainemert and his warrior boys, hastened to bear the happy news to mother, sister and brotherhood.

"She shall be yours this night, my dear William," said the old General, as they drew rein before his house on Toulouse Street. "What happier day for a marriage anniversary than that which shall be a nation's pride. Ha! the good news is before us," he continued, as his wife and daughter sprang from the house to greet them.

"Thank heaven, you have all returned safe in life and limb," was the exclamation of the wife and mother, as she embraced her husband and sons.

"Thank the God of battles that he has given our country the victory!" was the response of the stout old patriot, who had seen the same foe flying from the musket balls that rattled along Bunker Hill many years before. The lovers uttered not a word, but the beaming of their eyes spoke volumes of mutual happiness.

But if the joy of the lovers found no tongue, the clamorous and hearty shouts of the ebon-visaged servants, clustering around with eager faces that shone in the torchlight, made ample amends.

"I have a promise to fulfill," said the General, "and we must invite our friends as fast as legs can carry messages. William is to wed Clara this night. Come, wife you are nimble with the pen—run, write to those who stand upon etiquette, and hurry verbal invitations to the rest. Send for your bridesmaides, Clara; my sons shall be your groomsmen, William. I would that your father were alive to see this happy day—but he fell like a patriot at Lundy's Lane as did your grandfather at Monmouth. You spring from a race of soldiers, my dear boy, and this campaign proved you worthy of your descent."

This was spoken as the General led the way into the parlor, and every word was heard by a dark-faced and haughty young man who rose from the sofa as they entered.

"Well, nephew, we won the fight and Huron St. Maur was not there," said the General, with a severe glance as the young man met his eye.

"Huron St. Maur, when taken prisoner at Detroit," replied his nephew, "pledged his word not to bear arms against England during this war. But my heart was with you all, uncle."

"If I had been at Detroit," retorted the old patriot, "Hull had died at my hand before he should have disgraced the name he won in the Revolution; and if I had been Huron St. Maur, I'd remained a captive rather than accept liberty with my sword in limbo. But make ready, my boys, for the wedding. Be happy while you can, for the Briton is a tough dog, and may give us another bait before the week 's out."

So saying the noble old soldier hastened to change his dress and scatter his orders, while his sons, with William Avern, hurried to their apartments to exchange their war stained garb for garments befitting the occasion.

Huron St. Maur, a coward in heart, a villain in mind, had, as he said, given his parole at Detroit—given it before the dotard Hull disgraced the American arms with a bloodless surrender to an inferior force; for Huron St. Maur was a traitor as well as a poltroon. He had long loved his cousin Clara, both for the wealth that would be hers, and her lovely person. He was the son of the General's youngest sister, and his father had been a French officer, who served under Lafayette. Both father and mother sprang from a brave and warlike line, but the son had inherited none of their noble traits. A shrewd schemer, a cowardly plotter, and a selfish, unscrupulous man, Huron St. Maur had lived thirty years, and not done one worthy deed. The name and influence of his uncle had obtained for him a captain's commission, but the tap of the drum and the fume of gunpowder always drove his watery blood from his cheeks. Glad to forsake the field for the carpet, he had returned to his uncle's to urge his suit for the heart and hand of Clara Dainemert. But he met blank repulse, for both were already pledged to the brave and handsome William Avern, a young man of noble character, good descent, and rising fame. Had he dared, Huron St. Maur would have fought his rival for the prize, but his craven soul instinctively shrank from a combat with the young Tennessean. St. Maur had already wealth enough to content any but a mercenary spirit, but grasping eagerly for more, and infatuated with the beauty of his cousin, he would have sold his existence to call her and her fortune his own.

When left by his uncle in the parlor, as I have related, he started from the [illegible] and [illegible]

ing brain. He had not dreamed that the marriage was to be so sudden, and all that day had prayed to the evil spirits he worshipped, to guide lead and steel to the heart of his rival. Now he saw him returned triumphant—a victor and a bridegroom. He hastened to do what his wicked mind had been plotting. Ere many minutes had passed, he stood in the private office of an Italian apothecary and chemist, a dastard who would have taken a thousand human lives, for as many gold pieces, if no danger of detection should menace him; a lean and withered old miser, who looked upon all mankind as so many vermin, deeming gold the only valuable thing on earth, so said report and Huron believed it. Who can explain the vanity of such avarice, for Carlo Berbi made no use of his wealth, save to gloat over it in grim solitude.

"I have come for the almond," said Huron, as the chemist raised his small black eyes to his.

"Have you brought the price, young man?"

Huron threw a purse upon the table. Carlo counted out the yellow coins, one by one, trying the weight and ring of each, until he numbered one hundred.

"Right," said he, as he swept them into his bosom. "I only wish I could sell a sack of double almonds at that price—$500.

Carlo Berbi then produced a large almond, neatly halved, and containing twin kernels, one of which was chipped at each end.

"Whoever swallows this," said the Italian, holding up the marked almond, "does himself no harm; but I would not be he who shall eat the other. Do not make a mistake."

"Never fear," said Huron, as the chemist glued the halves nicely together. "But how long does it take to effect its purpose?"

"Three hours—and leaves no trace, my young friend. You ordered this to be made ready three weeks ago, and as you had not called for it, I began to think your courage failed."

"The time had not arrived," said Huron, as he placed the almond in his vest. "But tell me, old man, have we not met before?"

"Where, until three weeks since?"

"In Italy, where I lived some five years ago. There is an air—a tone in your voice which reminds me of some one I once knew in Rome," said Huron.

"Ah! I had a relative there, perhaps you knew her," said Carlo, gazing sharply into his face. "She was very beautiful, all said, and her name was Bianca, the Flower Girl."

Huron St. Maur grew ashy pale; but in a moment he replied:

"I have seen her—what has become of her?"

"She is dead! She gave her love to some heartless villian. He deserted her; and she died some twelve months ago. The destroyer of her young life was a German count, I have heard. He had left Rome three or four years before Bianca died in my arms. I wish I could find the scoundrel. So long as Bianca lived, she blessed him; but now that she is no more, I think that I could give all my gold to take an Italian's vengeance."

"And justly, too," said Huron, "the reprobate! Well, good night."

"Good night, my young friend. Do not eat the unmarked almond."

"Not I, indeed," laughed the heartless Huron, as he turned and sped rapidly away.

When he again stood in his uncle's house it was thronged with guests, among whom he soon was scattering jest and compliment.

"Ha!" said his old uncle, as he met him near the centre of the main parlor, "you a laggard again. Absent from the field and tardy at the wedding. William and Clara became man and wife just five minutes since."

"I claim a kiss from the bride," said Huron, as he saluted the new-made wife, and grasped the hand of the happy husband.

"I wish you a hundred years of mutual joy, Cousin Clara—and you, too, William, said he, with smiling lips and devil's heart. And all that jubilant evening—who so gay as Huron St. Maur?

At length the festive time came on, and sparkling wine and wit, over frosted cake and dainty viands, ruled the hour. Then, said Huron St. Maur, as he filled a plate with almonds:

"Come, Cousin Will—since we are newly-made kinsmen, eat a Philopœna with me, and who loses shall pay forfeit to the bride."

"Agreed," laughed the joyous bridegroom, "Seek a double almond."

"Ah! I am sure I have one here," said Huron, crushing the almond for which he had paid in gold. "This is yours—now! we eat together, and pay forfeit singly."

All unsuspecting, the gallant young warrior, nearer death than when British bullets had fanned his manly cheek that morn, ate the unmarked almond, while the Judas betraying with a kiss, half unconscious of the act, so fierce were the guilty throbbings of his heart, swallowed the other kernel.

Two hours after, when Huron stood aloof, watching the bride and her spouse, as they moved in grace and joy in the lively dance, a servant approached, and told him some one wished to see him at the street door. Huron immediately followed the call, for he hoped to see that handsome face grow deadly pale, that manly form relaxed in sudden death, and to hear the crash of his rival's fall, at the very feet of his bleeding, blushing bride. He found Carlo Berbi at the door.

"You did not eat the unmarked kernel?" asked the old Italian, eagerly.

"No; I ate that one chipped at the ends," replied the traitor.

"It is well," said Carlo. "Now go, read this," and, as he spoke, he placed a billet in Huron's hand, and hurried away.

Carelessly, for his mind was upon the bridegroom, Huron St. Maur opened the note as he entered the parlors again, and read these words:

"With her last breath Bianca told me the name of her destroyer. She knew not what she said, for Madness ruled her speech. She said the true name of the profligate German Count was Huron St. Maur, of New Orleans. I [illegible] that villain. I [illegible] him [illegible] ere [illegible] Bianca, guided me to my [illegible]

is avenged, for St. Maur shall not live to see to-morrow's sun. He has swallowed the poisoned almond!

"BIANCA'S FATHER."

How pale, how ghastly looked Huron St. Maur then! What sight so pitiable as the traitor strangled by his own treachery. He said not a word. He fled to the house of the chemist; the door was barred, he clamored in vain. When the next day came, the corpse of Huron St. Maur lay cold and stark upon the ground, and the letter the icy hand grasped revealed the mystery.

Bianca's father was never seen more in the Crescent City. His task was done.

VICTORIA'S FIRST MOMENT OF SOVEREIGNTY.

WILLIAM IV. expired about midnight, at Windsor Castle. The Archbishop of Canterbury, with other functionaries of the kingdom, was in attendance. As soon as the king had breathed his last, the Archbishop quitted Windsor and made his way to Kensington Palace, the residence of the Princess Victoria, where he arrived before daylight, and announced himself, requesting an immediate interview with the Princess. She hastily attired herself, and met the venerable prelate in the ante-room. He informed her of the demise of the Crown, and did homage to her as the sovereign of the nation. She was, at 18, Queen of the only realm, in fact or history, on which the sun never sets. She was deeply agitated. The first words she uttered were these: "I ask your prayers in my behalf." They knelt down together, and the young sovereign inaugurated her reign like a young king of Israel, by asking from on high "an understanding heart to judge so great a people, who could not be numbered, nor counted, for the multitude."

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CHARLES KING,
WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKER,
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EMIGRATION SERVICE.
REPAIRS promptly executed. Give me a call. 1-tf

JAMES HAGUE,
GUN AND LOCK SMITH,
[SHOP IN EAST TEMPLE STREET.]
RIFLES, Main Guns, Revolving Pistols, &c., correctly repaired, and pistol sights added.
☞ Guns kept on hand and always on hand. 1-tf

NOTICE.
A NOTE executed by me to Abraham Cole, and dated in June or July last, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, due September 1st, 1861, payable to said Caldwell or bearer, will not be paid by me, as the consideration for which said note was given has failed, and the public is cautioned against trading for the same.
31-4t JOSEPH ALLRIDGE.

WANTED,
AT H. DINWOODEY'S
FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,
SIGN OF THE CHAIR.
Four doors south of Livingston, Bell & Co's. Store.
25000 FEET OF LUMBER, viz.:
1000 feet two-inch Cottonwood
1000 feet one and a half inch Cottonwood and Pine Plank.
200 feet one and a quarter inch White Pine
2000 feet one inch White Pine Plank.
1000 feet six Quarantine, 6 by 6 Quarantine, dressed Yellow Pine.
A few cords of Dry Cottonwood on hand.
1-tf

INFORMATION WANTED.
MRS. JANE SPIKING wishes to know the whereabouts of her son BENJAMIN; he is supposed to be in California. Information will be gratefully received by Mrs. Spiking, or Thomas Spiking, Cedar City, Iron Co., U. T.
31-6m

SEALED PROPOSALS,
ENDORSED "PROPOSALS FOR HAY AND STRAW" will be received by the undersigned, at his Office, until 10 a.m. on the morning of the 20th of May proximo, for supplying the U. S. Quarter Master's Department at this post with
1200 TONS OF HAY
AND
200 TONS OF STRAW,
both to be of a good and merchantable quality. The Hay to be free from weeds, or what is known as *wire grass*, and to be equal in quality to the average of that produced in the country, subject to inspection by an agent of the Quarter Master's Department previous to delivery.
300 tons of Hay will be required by the 30th of September next, and 200 tons per month thereafter, till the whole amount is delivered.
100 tons of Straw will be required by the 31st day of October next, and the balance on or before the 31st of December following.
Separate proposals will be received for the above; and for the whole, or one half, the amount of hay at the option of the bidder.
R. E. CLARY,
A. Q. M.
Chief Qr. Mas. Office,
Fort Crittenden, U. T.,
April 25, 1861. 30-4t

GLOBE
BAKERY,
Next door north of Livingston, Bell & Co.'s Store.
RICHARD GOLIGHTLY
BEGS most respectfully to thank his friends and the public generally for past patronage, and solicits an inspection of his present stock of Crackers, &c., of the different kinds of which, viz., Milk Crackers, Butter Crackers, Boston Crackers and Hard Bread, he has a large quantity always on hand, so that emigrants and others can be supplied with a choice stock of the staff of life, manufactured of the best material, and at moderate prices, at a moment's notice.
FINE LIGHT BREAD
Hot at 5 p.m. every day. Pound Cakes, Wedding Cakes, Sugar Crackers, Cakes, Buns; Abernethy, wine, anti-dyspeptic and soda Crackers made to order on short notice.
Rye Bread three times a week. 1-tf

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Basement Story of the Council House,
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GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.
HAVING lately received a new selection of JOB TYPE of the newest and most approved style, we are now enabled to do all description of work upon the shortest notice and in a superior style.
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Blanks, Checks, Receipts, Cards, &c. &c.,
Executed to order, at fair Prices.

W. I. APPLEBY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
WILL practice in all the Courts of Utah. Collection of Debts attended to. Power of Attorney for the States and Europe, Deeds, Leases, Agreements, Indian claims, naturalization papers &c., legally drawn up. Terms liberal. Office—Townsend's Salt Lake House, Ess Temple Street G. S. L. City. 4-tf

Just Published, Price 5 cents,
THE MOUNTAINEER CALENDAR
For 1861.
THE Calendar gives the day of the month and week, together with the changes of the moon, &c. No person able to read ought to be without a copy. Price to Agents, $3 per 100.

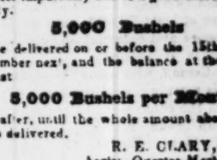
BLACKSMITHING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
H. C. JACKSON will be on hand to accommodate his friends and customers at his Old Stand, near BALLO'S HALL, where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to be worthy the patronage of all who want good work done.
Accounts of long standing will be collected without fail. A hint to the wise is sufficient
1-tf

LATEST IMPORTATIONS
WILLIAM NIXON
HAS just received from California, a large quantity of
WINDOW GLASS, STATES NAILS,
And a lot of very choice
TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR,
DRIED FRUIT, &c.,
to which he invites public attention.
He has also on hand, a large amount of property lately purchased at Fort Crittenden, consisting of
SPADES, AXES, HARNESS,
&c., &c., which, having purchased at VERY LOW RATES, he is prepared to sell CHEAP, for Cash, Grain, Flour, Pork, and other Valley Produce. A great variety of
GENERAL
MERCHANDIZE,
suitable to the season and the wants of the people;
Prints, Lawns, Ribbons, Bonnets, &c.,
Together with every description of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Tin Ware, Wall Paper, Varnish, Dye-Stuffs, Glass, Glove Oil, Cotton Yarn, home-made and imported Groceries, and numerous other Articles constantly on hand.
Provisions and full Outfit for Emigrants and Farmers constantly on hand.
Liberal Discount allowed to Country Dealers.
WANTED,
One Hundred Yoke of Good WORK OXEN, also Fifty MILCH COWS, for which a liberal price will be paid.
Call and see me at Maine Street, in this city; also at Fairfield, near Fort Crittenden.
G. S. L. City, April 6, 1861. 27-tf

SAVE YOUR PAPER RAGS.
THE subscribers of Utah are requested to [illegible] up and save their rags for paper manufacture. [illegible] will find [illegible] in the Factory of the Deseret [illegible] Rags, of all descriptions, will be received at the Factory, or at the Store of [illegible] Co., in this city, and cash paid for the same.
The Factory is now in operation, and a supply of paper will be furnished to subscribers to the Deseret News, Mountaineer, and Valley Tan, as soon as possible.
1-tf

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 15th Ward, opposite City Brewery. 1-tf

DENTAL ART.
THE undersigned has received an assortment of Stocton's celebrated Mineral TEETH, with Gums; also, American and English TEETH, without Gums. He is now prepared to accommodate such as may call on him, with from one to a full set on Gold Plates.
JAS. M. BARLOW,
Clock and Watch Maker,
First house east of the Deseret Store,
1-tf G. S. L. City.



SELLING AT COST WITHOUT FREIGHT!
WILLIAM DERR
RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Utah that he has commenced manufacturing COMBS, at his Residence, one block south of Union Square, 16th Ward. If you want fine, coarse, or fancy dressing Combs, now is your time. He will take in exchange grain, flour, corn, &c., at Tithing prices. Cash will be taken at par. 1-tf

WOODMANSEE & BROS.
HAVING recently purchased a NEW and WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of
GOODS,
have them opened and now offered for sale in the House lately occupied by
HORD & DICKSON,
Situated on the East side of East Temple Street, G. S. L. City.
Their Stock consists of a fine assortment of Prints of the latest style, Lawns, Jaconets, Dor laines, Flannels, bleached and unbleached Muslin, Hosiery, Cotton Yarn, Buttonts, Jeans, Cottonades, Cassimeres, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes; Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Tobacco, Soaps, Dye Stuffs, Powder and Lead. Also, a fine assortment of Liquors, including a superior article of Bourbon Whisky, Bottled Brandies, Old Rye, and other Liquors, with a variety of Fancy Notions. In fact, a complete assortment of everything suitable to the wants and demands of the Utah market.
NOTICE.
We have also on hand and for sale, a substantial stock of Goods at OGDEN, of J. J. Terrell's Old Stand.
TERMS, CASH.
A few yoke of good work oxen would be taken in exchange for our goods.
Give us a call. No trouble to show goods
1-tf

SEALED PROPOSALS,
ENDORSED "PROPOSALS FOR GRAIN" will be received by the undersigned at his Office, until 10 o'clock, a.m., on the 1st day of June next, for supplying the U. S. Quarter Master's Department, at this depot, with
35,000 Bushels of Grain,
of the following kinds, viz,
22,000 BUSHELS OF OATS,
3,000 BUSHELS OF CORN,
10,000 BUSHELS OF BARLEY.
The whole to be clean, free from chaff or dust, or other impurities, and of a good merchantable quality.
5,000 Bushels
To be delivered on or before the 15th day of November next, and the balance at the rate of at least
5,000 Bushels per Month
hereafter, until the whole amount above called for is delivered.
R. E. CLARY,
Assist. Quarter Master,
U. S. Army.
Chief Quarter Master's Office,
Fort Crittenden, U. T.,
April 25th, 1861. 30-6t

FOR SALE,
A TRADING POST and TOLL BRIDGE, situated on Sweet Water River, on the road to California, half a mile east of Independence Rock, and five miles east of the Devil's Gate, and one of the most favorable points for trading on the road. Said post consists of a Toll Bridge across Sweetwater River, also Store, one Warehouse, Kitchen, Blacksmith's Shop with tools, five dwelling houses and two corrals. Any gentleman wishing to purchase will learn the further particulars by applying to the owner, Mr. Louis Guenard, at the Upper North Platte Bridge, N. T. 26-3m.

E. MARTIN,
CARRIAGE, SIGN, ORNAMENTAL AND HOUSE
PAINTER,
GILDER, &c.
ALL kinds of GRAINING and MARBLING neatly executed.
PUTTY,
Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Japan, &c., &c., for sale by retail.
THE BEST
PAINT SHOP,
IN THE TERRITORY,
In rear of DAVIS' STORE, East Temple Street. 1-tf

WANTED,
At the FURNITURE SHOP,
A 2500 feet 4 by 4 Scantling.
2500 feet 3 by 4 Scantling.
3000 " 2 inch Plank.
2000 " 1½ " "
2000 " 1¼ " "
1000 " 1 " "
Also, a Lot of Red Pine and Quaking Asp Timber for Chairs.
A large quantity of Firewood constantly on hand.
Call and see. 1-tf A. C. DOWNS.

NEW ARRIVALS
FROM THE EAST,
At Livingston, Bell & Co.'s.
LIVINGSTON, BELL & CO. [illegible] respectfully [illegible] friends & [illegible] again to [illegible] a very large and [illegible]
NEW GOODS,
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.
They [illegible] as many [illegible] as [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible]
A full assortment of [illegible] Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Crockery, Glass, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Clothing, Dry Goods, Notions, Stationery, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, Iron, Steel, Nails, Castings, Agricultural Implements, Wagon Material, Carriages, Harness, Saddlery, Leather, Shoe Findings, Tinware, Stoves, Hollow Ware, Lamps, Chandeliers, Window Glass, Paints, Oils, Putty, Brushes, Cordage, Powder, Lead, Shot, Caps, Fishing Tackle, Gun Materials, Cutlery, Saddlery Hardware, Carpenters' Tools, Blacksmiths' Tools, Miners' Tools, Wagon Timber, Spokes, Hubs, Felloes, Axles, Shafts, Bows, Rims, Tires, Bolts, Screws, Nuts, Washers, Rivets, Iron, Steel, Springs, Axles, Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Coal, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Hammers, Sledges, Files, Rasps, Punches, Chisels, Drills, Taps, Dies, Screw Plates, Tongs, Pincers, Shears, Trowels, Hatchets, Augers, Bits, Planes, Saws, Squares, Rules, Levels, Compasses, Gauges, Mallets, Hand Screws, Glue, Sandpaper, Emery, Grindstones, Rope, Twine, Oakum, Tallow, Soap, Candles, Lamp Wicks, Lamp Burners, Chimneys, Shades, Globes, Lamp Trimmings, Lanterns, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Rice, Starch, Soda, Saleratus, Pepper, Spices, Ginger, Mustard, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Allspice, Pickles, Sauces, Preserves, Jellies, Fruits, Nuts, Candies, Flour, Meal, Bran, Middlings, Corn, Oats, Barley, Hay, Straw, Potatoes, Onions, Cabbages, Turnips, Beets, Carrots, Parsnips, Squashes, Pumpkins, Melons, Cucumbers, Tomatoes, Peppers, Eggs, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Hams, Bacon, Shoulders, Sides, Pork, Beef, Mutton, Veal, Poultry, Fish, Oysters, Lobsters, Clams, Crabs, Shrimps, Sardines, Anchovies, Herrings, Mackerel, Salmon, Codfish, Whitefish, Trout, Pike, Perch, Bass, Catfish, Sturgeon, Eels, Turtle, Frogs, Terrapin, Alligators, Snakes, Lizards, Toads, Bullfrogs, Crawfish, Shrimps, Crabs, Lobsters, Clams, Oysters, Sardines, Anchovies, Herrings, Mackerel, Salmon, Codfish, Whitefish, Trout, Pike, Perch, Bass, Catfish, Sturgeon, Eels, Turtle, Frogs, Terrapin, Alligators, Snakes, Lizards, Toads, Bullfrogs, Crawfish, Shrimps, Crabs, Lobsters, Clams, Oysters, Sardines, Anchovies, Herrings, Mackerel, Salmon, Codfish, Whitefish, Trout, Pike, Perch, Bass, Catfish, Sturgeon, Eels, Turtle, Frogs, Terrapin, Alligators, Snakes, Lizards, Toads, B